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المراجع	IOR/V/23/61, No 293
العنوان	"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٨٩٢ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٢٧ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

تقرير إداري عن المقيمة البريطانية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢، نشره مكتب ملاحظ المطبعة الحكومية في الهند (كلكتا)، حيث يشكل جزءاً من مجموعات مختارة مأخوذة من سجلات الحكومة في الهند، إدارة الخارجية، وبناءً على تقارير مرسلّة إلى الحكومة من المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي والوكيل السياسي في مسقط.

التقرير مقسم إلى عدة أقسام وأقسام فرعية على النحو التالي:

الجزء ١، عبارة عن ملخص عام (الأوراق ١٥٠-١٥٣) بقلم الرائد أدلبيرت سيسل تلبوت، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، وهو مقسم على النحو التالي:

١. ساحل عُمان-مسقط، ملخص عام عن التطورات السياسية والتجارية والعسكرية على طول الساحل في العام الماضي.

٢. ساحل القرصان بعمان، يقدم ملخصاً عن العلاقات بين العديد من الأسر الحاكمة بخصوص الساحل من بينها أمور سياسية وتجارية وعسكرية.

٣. البحر ينملخص الأحداث في البحرين أثناء العام الماضي؛ سجلات عن انتشار الأنفلونزا ومحمول التمر الممتاز. كما يتناول الملخص أيضاً باختصار أموراً متعلقة بتجارة اللؤلؤ.

٤. الأحساء، يفيد وصول المتصرف (الحاكم) العثماني الجديد سعيد باشا وملاحظات بأن الإسهال والإنفلونزا كانا منتشرين خلال العام الماضي مما أسفر عن وقوع كثير من الوفيات.

٥. القطيف، مذكرات بأن القرصنة كانت منتشرة فضلاً عن انتشار شعور عام بعدم الأمان خلال العام الماضي. كما يشير هذا القسم إلى إدخال قوانين جديدة للأراضي سنتها السلطات التركية [العثمانية] فضلاً عن انتشار الجدري في القطيف.

٦. نجد، تقارير بأنه بدا أخيراً أن آل سعود فقدت السيطرة على منطقة نجد لصالح آل رشيد الحاكمة في جبل شمر.

٧. قطر، تقارير تفيد بأن جاسم بن ثاني مستمر في عصيان السلطات التركية [العثمانية] كما أن هذا القسم يقدم تقريراً عن الحرب القبلية الأخيرة في المنطقة.

٨. عربستان الفارسية، ملخص عام عن التطورات السياسية والتجارية والعسكرية في المنطقة على مدى العام الماضي. مذكرات عن زيارة تالبوت إلى الأهواز بصحبة النقيب كمبال في يناير.

٩. فارس والساحل الفارسي، ملخص عام عن التطورات السياسية والتجارية والعسكرية على طول الساحل على مدى العام الماضي. يذكر هذا القسم انتشار الأنفلونزا والجدري في جزيرة قشم وظهور أعداد هائلة من الجراد في كرمان.

١٠. بلوشستان الفارسية، ملخص عن التطورات السياسية في المنطقة. كما يذكر أيضاً الانتشار المدمر للجراد حول تشابهار وجياه في يوليو ١٨٩١.

١١. تجارة الرقيق، ملخص عن حالة تجارة الرقيق في المنطقة.

١٢. سفن البحرية الملكية، يسجل وصول السفينة الملكية ريدبريستثم مغادرتها الخليج واستبدال هارت دايك قائد السفينة الملكية سفينة كسبصفته الضابط البحري الأول في الخليج العربي، بستريتون قائد السفينة الملكية بريسك.

١٣. التعيينات السياسية، يفيد بعدم وجود تغييرات في مسؤولي المقيمة البريطانية وأنه في سبتمبر ١٨٩١، جاء النقيب الجراح ديوك خلقاً للرائد الجراح روس ليعمل كجراح المقيمة.

١٤. المرصد الفلكي، يشير إلى الملحق "أ" والذي يتضمن نتائج ملاحظات الطقس اليومية في بيان مجدول.

يحتوي الجزء ١ أيضًا على الملحق التالي (الأوراق ١٥٤-١٥٥): الملحق "أ"، جدول يوضح قوة الرياح واتجاهاتها السائدة والأمطار المسجلة في بوشهر للسنة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢.

الجزء ٢، عبارة عن تقرير إداري عن الوكالة السياسية والقنصلية بمسقط للسنة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢ (الورقة ١٥٦) من إعداد أتماريم ساداشيف جاياكار، مسؤول الوكالة السياسية في مسقط. ييقدّم التقرير ملخصًا للتطورات السياسية والعسكرية في مسقط طوال العام الماضي.

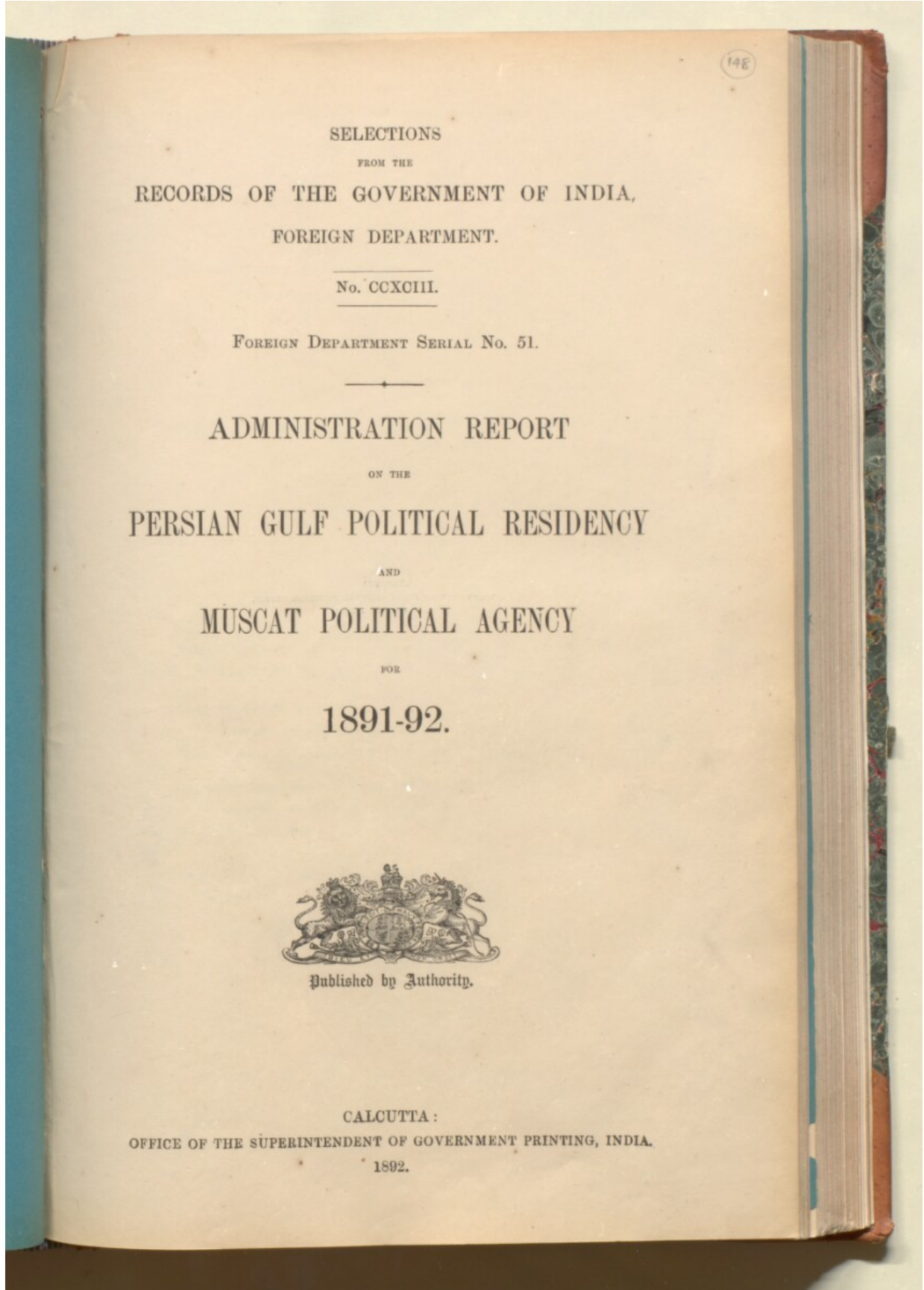
الجزء ٣، عبارة عن تقرير عن التجارة في جنوب بلاد فارس والخليج العربي لسنة ١٨٩١ (الأوراق ١٥٧-١٥٨ و) من إعداد ألبيرت سيسل تالبوت، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي. يتضمن التقرير التفاصيل الخاصة بأنواع وكميات الواردات والصادرات في المنطقة. يحتوي الملحق "أ" من الجزء ٣ (الأوراق ١٥٨ ظ-١٦٥) على ٢٥ جدولاً بخصوص جميع الأمور التجارية في المنطقة.

الجزء ٤، عبارة عن تقرير تجاري عن مسقط، بقلم أتماريم ساداشيف جاياكار، مسؤول الوكالة السياسية في مسقط (١٦٦-١٧١). يحتوي التقرير على عدد من الجداول التفصيلية الخاصة بالتجارة من مسقط وإليها.

الجزء ٥، عبارة عن تقرير عن التجارة في المحمرة عن السنة ١٨٩١ (الأوراق ١٧٢-١٧٤). يحتوي التقرير على وصف لحالة التجارة في المحمرة والعديد من الجداول الخاصة بالواردات والصادرات من وإلى المحمرة والمنطقة المحيطة بها.

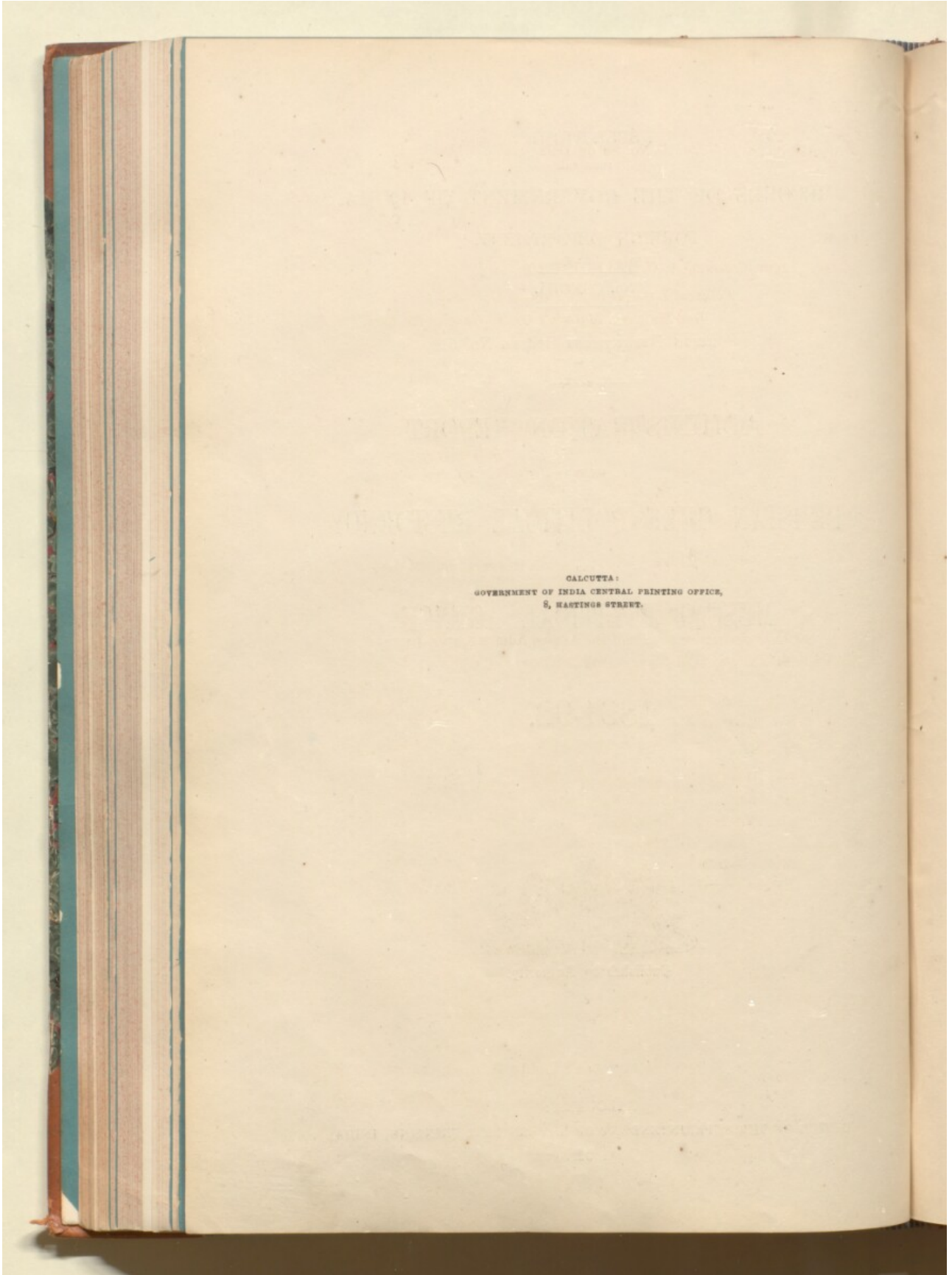


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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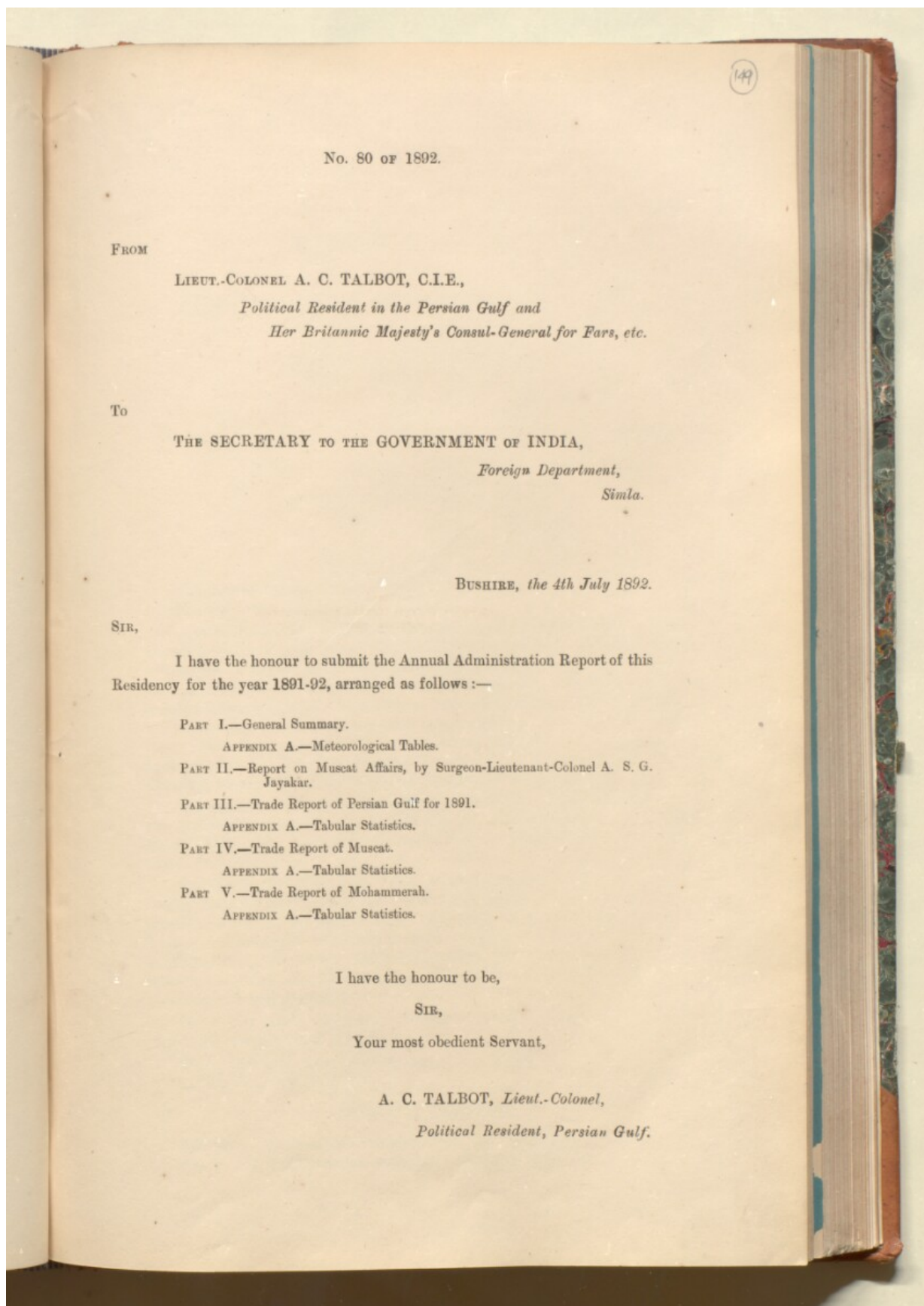


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مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [٤٨ ظ] (٥٥/٢)





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مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [١٤٩و] (٥٥/٣)



No. 80 of 1892.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E.,
*Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, etc.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
*Foreign Department,
Simla.*

BUSHIRE, the 4th July 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this
Residency for the year 1891-92, arranged as follows:—

- PART I.—General Summary.
APPENDIX A.—Meteorological Tables.
PART II.—Report on Muscat Affairs, by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G.
Jayakar.
PART III.—Trade Report of Persian Gulf for 1891.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
PART IV.—Trade Report of Muscat.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
PART V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

I have the honour to be,

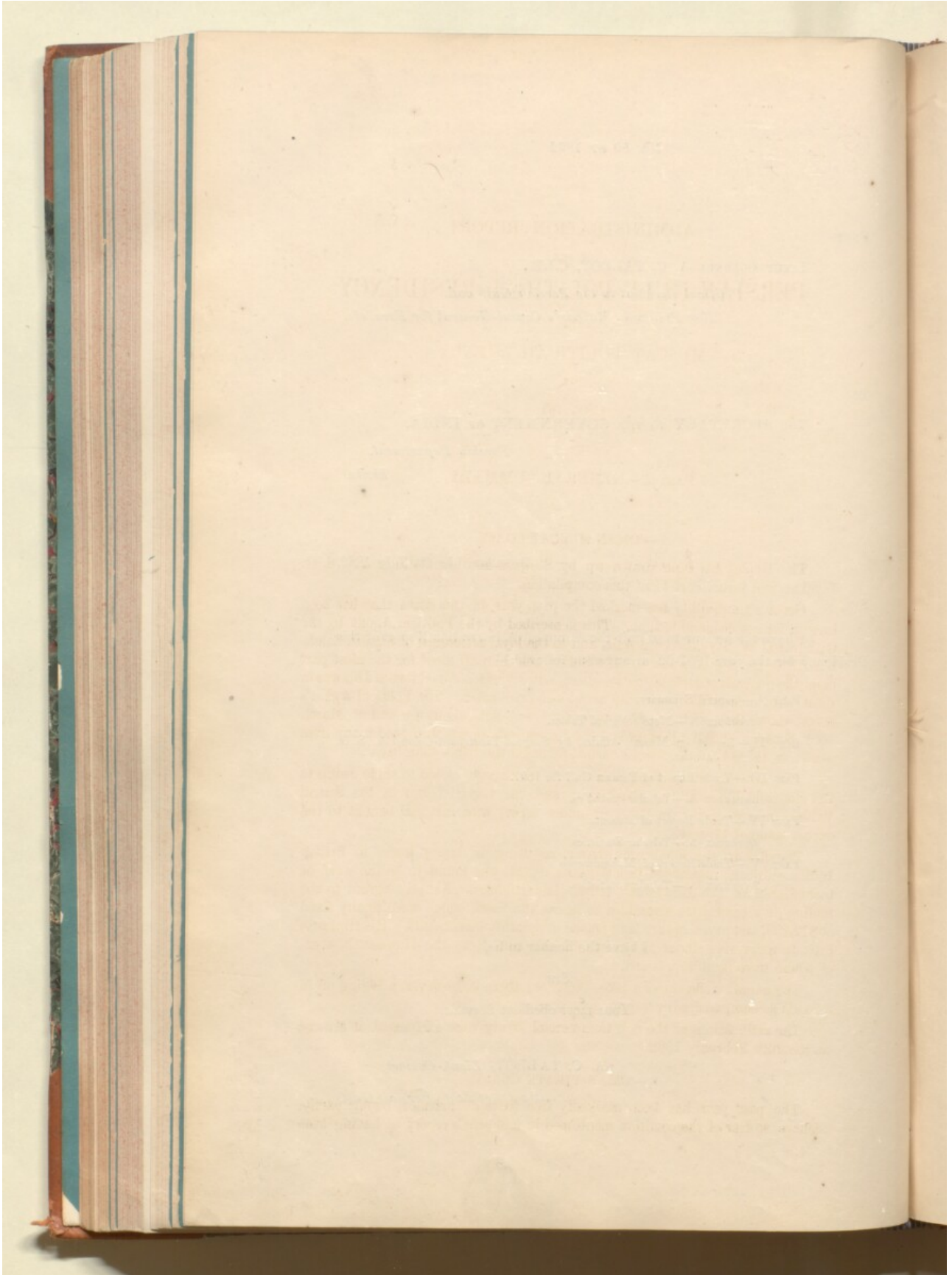
SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. TALBOT, *Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.*

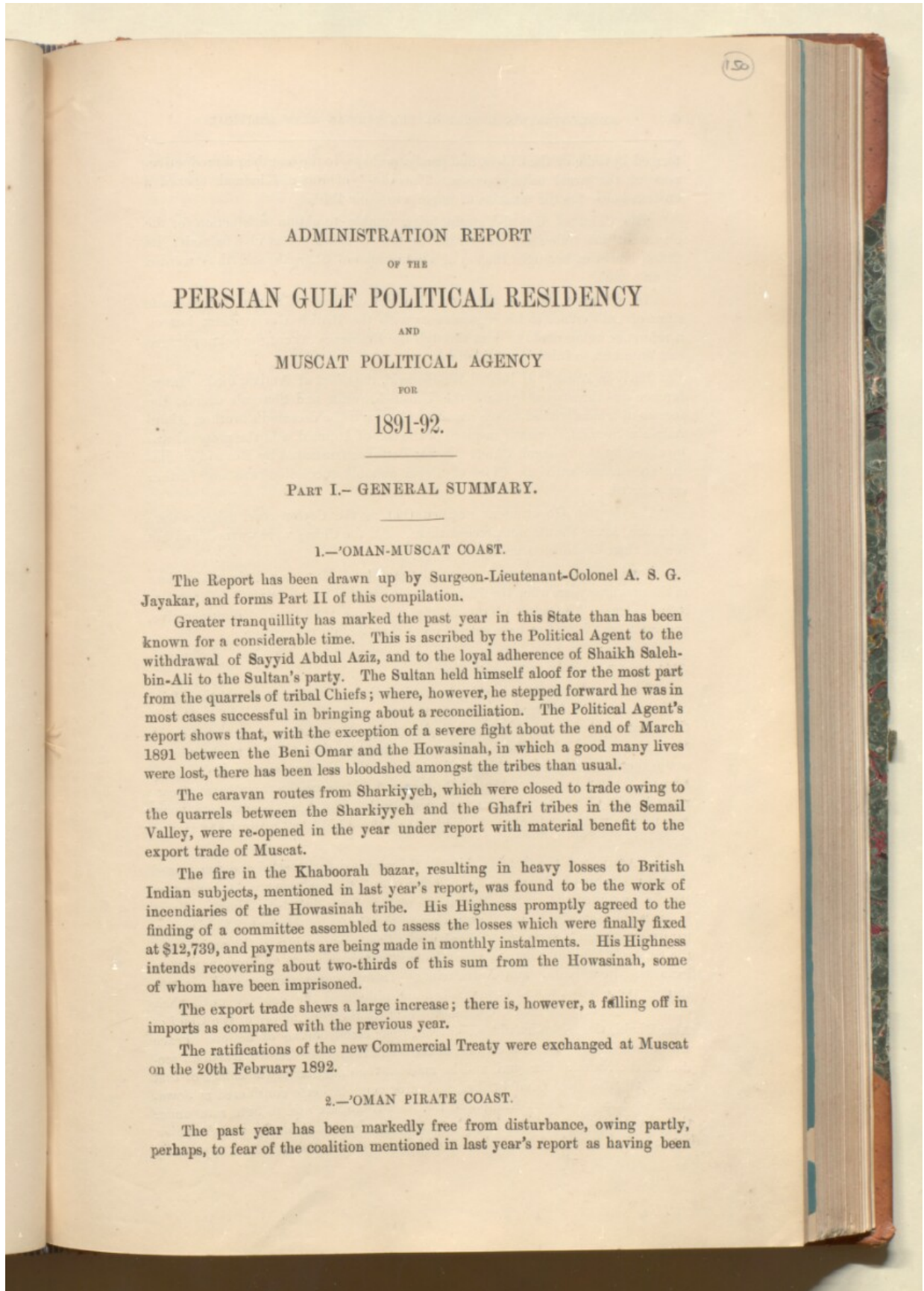


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [١٤٩ ظ] (٥٥/٤)





"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [١٥٠] (٥٥/٥)



ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY
AND
MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY
FOR
1891-92.

PART I.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—'OMAN-MUSCAT COAST.

The Report has been drawn up by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar, and forms Part II of this compilation.

Greater tranquillity has marked the past year in this State than has been known for a considerable time. This is ascribed by the Political Agent to the withdrawal of Sayyid Abdul Aziz, and to the loyal adherence of Shaikh Saleh-bin-Ali to the Sultan's party. The Sultan held himself aloof for the most part from the quarrels of tribal Chiefs; where, however, he stepped forward he was in most cases successful in bringing about a reconciliation. The Political Agent's report shows that, with the exception of a severe fight about the end of March 1891 between the Beni Omar and the Howasinah, in which a good many lives were lost, there has been less bloodshed amongst the tribes than usual.

The caravan routes from Sharkiyyeh, which were closed to trade owing to the quarrels between the Sharkiyyeh and the Ghafri tribes in the Semail Valley, were re-opened in the year under report with material benefit to the export trade of Muscat.

The fire in the Khaboorah bazar, resulting in heavy losses to British Indian subjects, mentioned in last year's report, was found to be the work of incendiaries of the Howasinah tribe. His Highness promptly agreed to the finding of a committee assembled to assess the losses which were finally fixed at \$12,739, and payments are being made in monthly instalments. His Highness intends recovering about two-thirds of this sum from the Howasinah, some of whom have been imprisoned.

The export trade shews a large increase; there is, however, a falling off in imports as compared with the previous year.

The ratifications of the new Commercial Treaty were exchanged at Muscat on the 20th February 1892.

2.—'OMAN PIRATE COAST.

The past year has been markedly free from disturbance, owing partly, perhaps, to fear of the coalition mentioned in last year's report as having been



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formed by some of the Chiefs, and partly, perhaps, to the length and productive-ness of the pearl fishery season. The Chief of Ras-ul-Khaimah opened a custom-house for the taxation of imports in June 1891.

The Chief of Um-ul-Kawain being unable to obtain satisfaction for the claims of his followers, threatened to march against Ras-ul-Khaimah; its Chief, however, besought the aid of his kinsman of Shargah, and thus warded off an attack.

In the early part of the year the Chief of Um-ul-Kawain showed some signs of indifference to his engagements with the British Government, but on a reference being made to him through the Residency Agent, he acknowledged and promised to fulfil his obligations.

Early in April 1891 Rashid-bin-Homaid, the Chief of Amjan, died. Interference was threatened by both the Um-ul-Kaiwain and Shargah Chiefs, the former of whom wished to see his son-in-law and the deceased's brother, Abdul Aziz-bin-Homaid, in power in place of the son of Homaid, and the proposal was favoured by the Shargah Chief. It was however frustrated by Homaid's forming an alliance with the Chief of Debai and his succession was not further endangered.

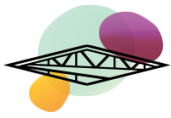
The British Government notified that as the Ceylon pearl fisheries were a failure, Arabs should not proceed there. All the Chiefs were warned, and but few of their dependents proceeded to Ceylon.

Pearl diving commenced about the middle of May, or a little earlier than in the previous year, when the fishing was interrupted by "Ramzan" falling after it had begun. The result of the fishing was more than usually remunerative, and each boat is said to have earned more than \$1,000 per voyage.

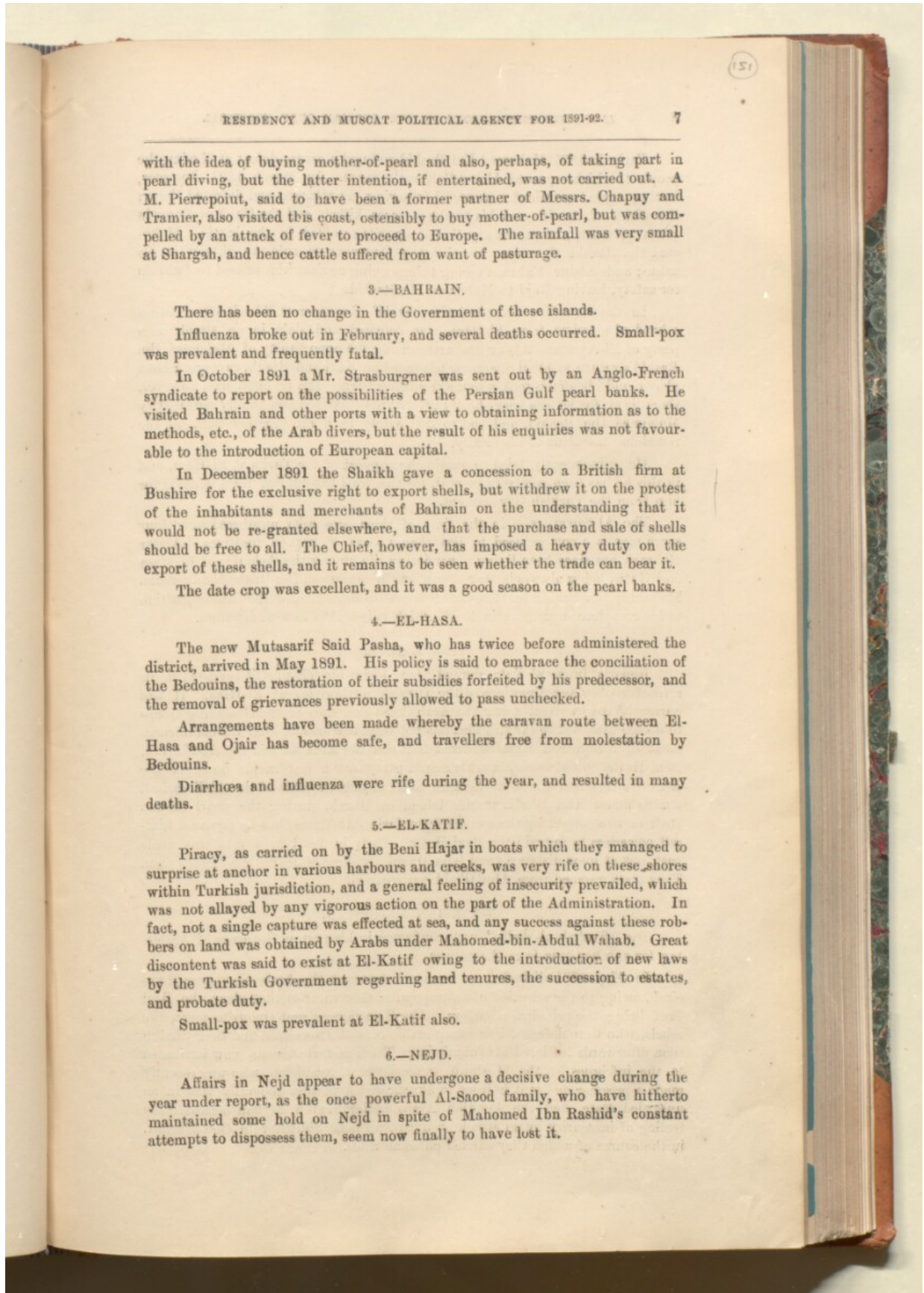
Through the good offices of the Residency Agent the Chief of Shargah remained on friendly terms with Debai.

The headmen of the Al-Murrah, tired of the oppressive action of the Chief of Debai, went to Shargah with some 400 men and induced the Chief to receive them and to send a vessel to their divers, telling them to close the season at Shargah. The Debai Chief endeavoured through the Al Bu Falasha to persuade them to return, but they declined to do so. Before leaving Debai they begged the good offices of the Al-Bu-Falasa in obtaining for them better treatment by the Chief, but without any good result. The Agent is now endeavouring to mediate a settlement of the claims of the Al-Murrah against Debai, and *vice versa*.

In April 1891 the Chief of Abu Dhabi marched to Bereymi and was joined there by Hashir-bin-Maktoom from Debai with 300 camelmen and 30 horsemen. He then stormed and re-took the village of 'Ain from Saood-bin-Harar. Early in June the Shaikh proceeded on a visit to the Sultan of Muscat. The opportunity was taken to arrange a difficulty that had arisen owing to the omission of the Sultan's Wali of Sohar to give the customary presents to certain visitors from the Beni Katab and Naim tribes. In former years under such circumstances these tribes would have invaded and plundered the country until their claims had been satisfied. Owing, however, to the good offices of the Chief of Abu Dhabi, the Bedouins abstained from their usual course of action. Peace was established between the Chief of Abu Dhabi and the 'Al-Bu-Karuban section of the Naim at Bereymi, and he married the daughter of the holder of that fort. All the Beni Ghafri tribes, including some hitherto considered as Jowasimi, such as the Beni Katab and the Beni Kaab, are said to fight now under the Abu Dhabi flag. Two French merchants, Messrs. Chapuy and Tramier, made trips across the Gulf from Bundar Abbas to the 'Oman Coast, apparently



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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with the idea of buying mother-of-pearl and also, perhaps, of taking part in pearl diving, but the latter intention, if entertained, was not carried out. A M. Pierrepont, said to have been a former partner of Messrs. Chapuy and Tramier, also visited this coast, ostensibly to buy mother-of-pearl, but was compelled by an attack of fever to proceed to Europe. The rainfall was very small at Shargah, and hence cattle suffered from want of pasturage.

3.—BAHRAIN.

There has been no change in the Government of these islands.

Influenza broke out in February, and several deaths occurred. Small-pox was prevalent and frequently fatal.

In October 1891 a Mr. Strasburgner was sent out by an Anglo-French syndicate to report on the possibilities of the Persian Gulf pearl banks. He visited Bahrain and other ports with a view to obtaining information as to the methods, etc., of the Arab divers, but the result of his enquiries was not favourable to the introduction of European capital.

In December 1891 the Shaikh gave a concession to a British firm at Bushire for the exclusive right to export shells, but withdrew it on the protest of the inhabitants and merchants of Bahrain on the understanding that it would not be re-granted elsewhere, and that the purchase and sale of shells should be free to all. The Chief, however, has imposed a heavy duty on the export of these shells, and it remains to be seen whether the trade can bear it.

The date crop was excellent, and it was a good season on the pearl banks.

4.—EL-HASA.

The new Mutasarif Said Pasha, who has twice before administered the district, arrived in May 1891. His policy is said to embrace the conciliation of the Bedouins, the restoration of their subsidies forfeited by his predecessor, and the removal of grievances previously allowed to pass unchecked.

Arrangements have been made whereby the caravan route between El-Hasa and Ojair has become safe, and travellers free from molestation by Bedouins.

Diarrhoea and influenza were rife during the year, and resulted in many deaths.

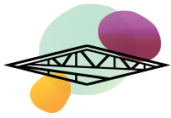
5.—EL-KATIF.

Piracy, as carried on by the Beni Hajar in boats which they managed to surprise at anchor in various harbours and creeks, was very rife on these shores within Turkish jurisdiction, and a general feeling of insecurity prevailed, which was not allayed by any vigorous action on the part of the Administration. In fact, not a single capture was effected at sea, and any success against these robbers on land was obtained by Arabs under Mahomed-bin-Abdul Wahab. Great discontent was said to exist at El-Katif owing to the introduction of new laws by the Turkish Government regarding land tenures, the succession to estates, and probate duty.

Small-pox was prevalent at El-Katif also.

6.—NEJD.

Affairs in Nejd appear to have undergone a decisive change during the year under report, as the once powerful Al-Saood family, who have hitherto maintained some hold on Nejd in spite of Mahomed Ibn Rashid's constant attempts to dispossess them, seem now finally to have lost it.



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Early in 1891 Mahomed Ibn Rashid suffered a severe defeat at Kasim, the people of which espoused Abdur Rahman's cause. In March 1891, however, having again assembled a powerful following, he attacked and defeated them; the Chief of Aneiza and his headmen were killed, and the Chief of Boreyda taken prisoner, and eventually died of wounds received in the battle. Mahomed Ibn Rashid thereupon appointed a Governor to rule the district in his name; and Abdur Rahman seeing things going against him retired to Bahrain for safety, leaving Nejd to Mahomed Ibn Rashid.

In the meantime Mahomed Ibn Rashid's Governor at Kharj, after looting a band of pilgrims from El-Hasa, was defeated and slain in an attack on a party of El-Ajman. Abdur Rahman seizing the opportunity of Mahomed Ibn Rashid's return to Jabal Shammar advanced on Karj and Riadh, capturing both places, and his affairs took a more promising turn. His triumph was, however, short-lived, for he was very shortly afterwards surprised and totally defeated by Mahomed Ibn Rashid, and had to seek safety in flight together with all the remaining members of his family.

He subsequently tried to obtain the support of the Turks at El-Hasa, and in this he has been partly successful, for the Wali has applied for a pension for him from the Turkish Government.

The Al-Saood, who in the time of their prosperity numbered some four score men, are now reduced to less than a score of broken fugitives. Abdur Rahman has since been living a wandering life among the Bedouins of El-Hasa and Hatif, being always in fear of capture by Mahomed Ibn Rashid's adherents. Mahomed Ibn Rashid by this victory seems to have broken the last opposition to his complete supremacy in Nejd, which it is said is now undisputed.

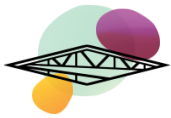
7.—EL-KATR.

Reports from El-Katr showed that Jasim-bin-Thani still persisted in his refusal to obey any directions of the Turkish authorities at El-Hasa. It was currently reported all along the Arab Coast that they intended sending troops to coerce him, but so far this idea has not been carried out. At the commencement of the year a fight occurred between the Al-Ajan and the Al-Murrah, Beni Hajir, and Manasir, in which each party lost a few men. Some of the Beni Hajir seized a boat at Wakrah, and cut out six boats of the Al-Kubeisat, a tribe under Abu Dhabi, at the Island of Rarah, during the pearl season. Redress was sought by the owners from Jasim-bin-Thani, but he declared himself powerless to restrain the Beni Hajir. Early in this year a raid was made past, but at some distance from Abu Dhabi, by some of Jasim-bin-Thani's men. They were pursued from Abu Dhabi but escaped.

8.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

The "Shahab-ul-Mulk" was confirmed in his post as Governor of Arabistan for another year from the nauruz.

In May 1891 disturbances occurred amongst the Arab tribes near Howeizah, owing to the selection of an unpopular Governor for that place, the Beni Truf being the principal offenders. The Government sent troops to coerce the rebels, who were defeated in a sharp action outside Howeizah, and their Shaikh soon afterwards tendered his submission. These disturbances are now attributed to the intrigues of the Mustaifi or Treasurer of Arabistan, who was recently made a prisoner and sent in irons to Shushter. Arabistan generally was in an unsettled state, and the Anafjah Arabs under Shaikh Ferhan increased the feeling of insecurity by an attack on a caravan near Shushter in October last, in the course of which they carried off some rifles.



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The Shaikh eventually made his peace with the Government and matters soon quieted down.

During the past year the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers commenced calling at Mohammerah, both on the up and the down voyages, their example being soon followed by other lines. Trade on the Karun has shown no signs of improvement, and in July 1891 Messrs. Lynch discontinued running the *Blosse Lynch*, substituting for her a launch with a barge in tow. Through cargoes have lately been shipped from Bombay, and these may work a change for the better. The difficulties regarding accommodation at Ahwaz for goods temporarily stored there still exist. An arrangement between Messrs. Lynch and the Muin-ut-Tujjar, by which the latter was to build them convenient premises at Ahwaz is under discussion; and although it will probably be considerably altered in detail, if ever sanctioned by the Persian Government, some practical result will, it is hoped, be reached before long as the outcome.

A Persian post office was opened at Mohammerah in February last, and a British post office will be established in the Vice-Consulate as soon as that building is complete. It is hoped that it will be finished in July next, but difficulties, now surmounted, regarding the site and estimated cost hindered the progress of the work for several months.

A line of telegraph from Mohammerah to Ahwaz, Dizful, and Shuster was completed in August last year, and communication has been recently established between Ahwaz and Bushire.

An embargo was placed on the export of wheat from the Upper Karun districts but was subsequently withdrawn, as was also the embargo which had existed for some time on the Lower Karun.

In January I paid a visit to Ahwaz, accompanied by Captain Kemball. His Excellency the Shahab-ul-Mulk received us with much cordiality, and discussed in a most friendly spirit the various questions which required attention. From Ahwaz we proceeded in the *Shushan* with Mr. Dicey, Messrs. Lynch's agent at Busrah, and Messrs. Holland and Gaskin, the agents of the firm at Shustar and Ahwaz, as far up the Diz as she could be safely taken. This was her second trip, the first having been made in August last. Though navigable in high rises to within a comparatively short distance of Dizful, the river is too rapid and tortuous to be a safe or easy means of transport, and the surrounding country too sparsely populated to supply much trade, most of which must continue to find its way by land to Band-i-kir. From Shushter the land carriage is shorter, and the river Shateit above Band-i-Kir easier of navigation than the Diz, so that probably this will continue to be the main route.

9.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

It was the intention of His Imperial Majesty the Shah to visit Fars at the end of 1891, but owing to the prevailing scarcity which the presence of a large following would have increased, the idea was abandoned when prices began to fall.

In February of this year the government of Fars was entrusted to His Royal Highness the Rukn-ul-Dowlah in place of His Royal Highness the Motamid-ud-Dowlah, who was recalled after administering the province for about five years. Haji Samsam-ul-Mulk was appointed Deputy Governor.

His Excellency the Saad-ul-Mulk was replaced as Governor of Bushire by his brother the Nizam-us-Sultaneh, previously Governor of Arabistan, and proceeded to Teheran where he has since remained.



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Muhammed bin Abdullah bin Hasan was appointed the first Turkish Consular Agent at Lingah.

No changes of importance took place among the minor Governors of districts.

In May 1891 the Il-Khani was placed in charge of the Kashkais, Darab Khan, the former Il-Begi, dying the following month. The Il-Khani did not long survive him, and died in January last; the headship has since been conferred on Nasr-ullah Khan. It was supposed that the Government intended dividing the tribe into four sections and appointing a Ketkhoda for each, but this has not been done. Husein Khan Baharloo having escaped from the fort of Jerash whence he was imprisoned, began raiding the villages of Darab and Fasa, many robberies being also committed near Shiraz by men of the Baharloo tribe. A force was sent against him from Shiraz, and a portion of it deserted to him, but he was eventually captured and taken to Shiraz, where he still is.

In December 1891 a disturbance took place on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. *Kilua* from Bushire to Lingah, some Arab syces attacking the officers of the ship. She fortunately overtook H.M.S. *Redbreast*, whose commander sent an armed party on board and removed the ringleaders who were afterwards tried at Bombay and punished.

In January 1891 a bugalow owned by British Indian subjects anchored near Kishm, the greater portion of the crew going ashore. During their absence \$528 and \$1,070 were stolen. The Persian authorities on receipt of a complaint suspected the Arab crew of a boat belonging to Hanriyeh on the pirate coast. They were arrested and sent to Bushire. After some delay the case was referred to the Shara Court at Lingah which acquitted the prisoners, so they were released and their property was returned to them. It was afterwards asserted, apparently not without reason, that some of the crew of the bugalow were the thieves.

In spite of an excellent harvest in the plain country the export of grain, from Fars and its ports was prohibited in June last, but all contracts entered into before the passing of the order were allowed to be carried out.

An attempt was made by the customs farmer to levy ground rent on goods detained more than fifteen days in the custom-house, but it met with strenuous opposition from the merchants of Shiraz, and had to be abandoned.

The prohibition against the importation of arms and ammunition into Persian territory was reiterated in July last, a large trade in rifles for sale in the interior having been apparently discovered by the Persian Government.

The native merchants at Shiraz started an opposition to the Imperial Bank of Persia, but without any prejudicial effect on the Bank.

Strong opposition having been manifested in various quarters, chiefly by the Mollahs, to the tobacco concession, it was withdrawn by the Persian Government in December 1891.

In consequence of reports of cholera at Mecca, quarantine was imposed on arrivals from the Hedjaz and Yemen. A quarantine station was established, and cargo from Jedda was fumigated. Fortunately the epidemic did not visit Bushire.

Influenza and small-pox were very prevalent in the island of Kishm, and many deaths occurred.

Locusts have appeared in large numbers in Kirman and other parts. The crops in the plain districts have been very poor, and the price of grain has risen; it will probably do so much more, and the general outlook is gloomy.



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Early in the year representations were made by British Indian merchants at Meshed regarding the unsatisfactory manner in which customs fees were levied from them. They asserted that the 5 per cent. leviable by treaty did not suffice to clear their goods in transit through the interior, where they were subjected to various local impositions up to a total of 8 or 9 per cent. Similar complaints were received from the merchants at Bundar Abbas, where an attempt was made by the Governor of Bushire to introduce the treaty rate of 5 per cent. at the port of debarkation, instead of the old rule of paying $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the port and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at destination. The effect of this, without special arrangements with the various Governors *en route*, would have been to impose an extra $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty. The matter is now under discussion between Her Majesty's Legation and the Persian Government, with a view to the prevention of further dues being levied up-country after payment of the authorized 5 per cent. at the port of debarkation. It is still undecided as numerous vested interests have to be considered before any uniform system can be introduced.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah sanctioned the establishment of a tidal observatory at Bushire, and the necessary excavations are being made preparatory to placing the instruments in position.

10.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

In July 1891 Mir Abdul Nabbi Khan, the headman of the Jask district, who has been responsible for the telegraph line in his district from Sadeck to Jask, commenced levying the tax on grain and date produce on the plea that he had not been paid his dues by the present farmers of the district. The Governor of Bushire thereupon sent the Naibs of Minab and Shamilah with 2,000 men to collect the revenue and to capture Abdul Nabbi, but they were unsuccessful.

In January 1892 Abdul Nabbi again obtained the control of the country round Jask from the Deputy Governor of Bundar Abbas. The holders at first refused to give up the district, and some desultory fighting occurred, but with no definite result.

Locusts proved very destructive round Charbar and Geah in July 1891.

Mir Abdulla Khan son of Sirdar Dilawar Khan having refused in August to pay the Persian Government taxes unless his father, who was imprisoned at Kerman, was released, a force marched against him but was beaten off. Abdulla Khan then took post in a fort in Dizak whence he tried, but without success, to obtain terms, the only Sirdar siding with him being Mir Fath Mahomed Khan, Sirdar of Bampusht. In September he was captured and sent to Dizak.

11.—SLAVE TRADE.

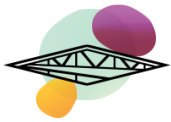
No slave dhows were captured during the year by Her Majesty's ships.

Some reports of the importation of fresh slaves into Kishm were declared by the Governor of Bushire, after enquiry, to be without foundation.

Information that several cargoes of slaves had passed up the Shat-ul-Arab for disposal in the villages along its banks and at Busrah was not confirmed on further enquiry. A dhow with twenty-nine negroes on board was detained at Fao by the Mudir, and they were sent to Busrah. The Wali, however, satisfied himself that they were not slaves, and they were allowed to return to the dhow.

In the course of the year the Turkish Consular Agent at Lingah received from his Government a proclamation against slave traffic, issued in accordance with the Slave Trade Treaty between the British and Ottoman Governments, for publication amongst Turkish subjects at that port.

B 2



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12.—ROYAL NAVY VESSELS.

At the commencement of the year Commander Hart-Dyke, H.M.S. *Sphinx*, was Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division.

In November 1891 H.M.S. *Redbreast* arrived in the Gulf and left in December.

In February 1892 H.M.S. *Sphinx* was relieved temporarily by H.M.S. *Brisk*, Commander Streeton becoming Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division.

13.—POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

There were no changes in the Residency officials. In September 1891 Surgeon-Major Ross proceeded on furlough and was succeeded by Surgeon-Captain Duke, transferred from Bagdad as Residency Surgeon.

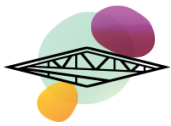
14.—OBSERVATORY.

The result of the daily observations are embodied in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

A. C. TALBOT,

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE,
The 4th July 1892.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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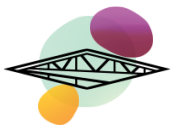
APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing Force and Prevailing Directions of Winds and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1891-92.

MONTH.	Mean daily movement in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.								RAIN.	
		North.	North-east.	West.	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.	North-east.		
										Inches.	Cents.
April 1891 . . .	218	10	44	0	13	0	13	3	17		
May " . . .	186	13	45	0	13	0	7	3	19	0	0
June " . . .	207	7	48	14	3	0	7	14	7	0	0
July " . . .	175	23	42	3	13	3	7	6	32	0	0
August " . . .	109	13	26	6	0	3	23	23	6	0	0
September " . . .	137	10	17	3	0	0	57	10	3	0	0
October " . . .	140	4	24	4	4	4	16	20	24	0	0
November " . . .	176	17	10	0	0	0	3	10	57	4	37
December " . . .	148	16	3	0	0	0	38	18	25	0	49
January 1892 . . .	172	13	10	0	0	0	39	16	22	1	82
February " . . .	191	14	10	0	0	3	10	28	35	1	0
March " . . .	151	16	23	3	0	0	16	6	36	0	0
For the year . . .	167	13	25	3	4	1	19	13	23	7	68

Rainfall during cultivation season of 1881-82 . . .	9.57
" " " " 1882-83 . . .	14.01
" " " " 1883-84 . . .	21.46
" " " " 1884-85 . . .	28.95
" " " " 1885-86 . . .	15.62
" " " " 1886-87 . . .	5.26
" " " " 1887-88 . . .	16.50
" " " " 1888-89 . . .	9.95
" " " " 1889-90 . . .	7.89
" " " " 1890-91 . . .	20.70
" " " " 1891-92 . . .	7.68



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TABLE No. 2.
Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1893 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire, 1891-93.

MONTH.	READING OF BAROMETER.		FORENOON TEMPERATURE.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.				Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.	Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.					
	FORENOON.	S A.M.	WET BULB.	WET BULB.	MAXIMUM DAY.		MINIMUM.								
					Mean.	S A.M.	Mean.	S A.M.			Dry.		Night.		
											Mean.	S A.M.		Lowest.	S A.M.
April 1891	39.031	76	67.7	81.4	97.3	69.3	64.8	63.9	59.5	20th	2nd				
May "	29.683	83.6	71.9	88.8	107.8	75.8	67	68.8	60.8	16th	20th				
June "	29.769	88.3	94.7	95.0	105	81.5	76	74.6	64.8	16th	3rd				
July "	29.666	91.5	80.8	96.9	110	84.7	80	79.4	69.0	18th	17th				
August "	29.722	90.7	80.8	97.1	106	81.0	70	80.4	75.0	11th & 12th	15th				
September "	29.856	87.2	79.0	94.1	99	79.5	72.8	77.2	71.0	1st	23rd				
October "	30.079	82.1	72.9	90.0	97	74.3	68	68.5	61.0	16th	22nd				
November "	30.170	69.2	63.4	77.4	87.5	64.2	54	59.8	50.0	8th	17th				
December "	30.262	60.8	55.9	70.0	79	57.2	43.5	53.9	42.0	12th	30th				
January 1892	30.195	56.3	53.2	64.4	74	51.7	44.5	49.3	42.0	25th	14th				
February "	30.117	58.9	55.2	68.1	81	54.2	47	51.9	40.0	25th & 26th	29th				
March "	30.042	69.7	62.3	79.2	97	64.3	50	60.3	45.0	30th	1st				
For the year	29.989	76.2	69.9	85	94.4	70	62.2	65.6	56.6	18th July 1891	29th February 1891				



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

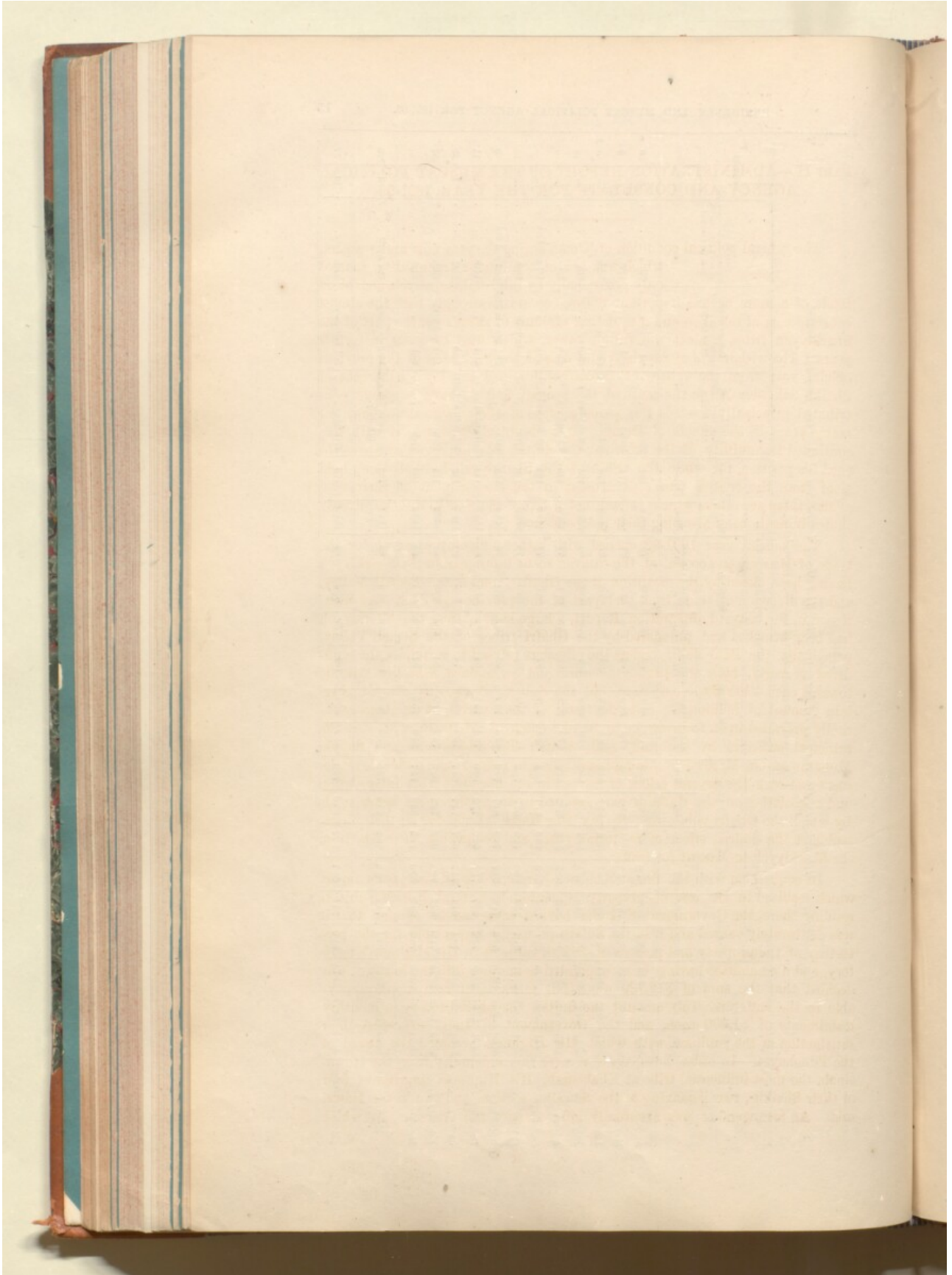
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TABLE 3.
Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1892 taken at the Civil Hospital, Muscat.
[Position of Instruments about 35 feet above the sea level.]

Months.	TEMPERATURE.												SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Days on which highest temperature of air reached.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reached.	Days on which highest temperature of sun's rays black bald (in vacuo.)	Rainfall.								
	6 A.M.						10 A.M.						4 P.M.						MINIMUM.						MAXIMUM SOLAR RADIATION (IN VACUO.)							
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.						Wet.		Dry.		Mean.		Highest.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	High.	Low.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.					Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	High.	Low.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.					Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
April	29.69	29.73	29.70	83.4	75.4	83.4	87.0	76.9	90.0	78.3	91.7	81.1	99	79.9	67.9	75	166.4	183	22nd	1st	6th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	29.59	29.62	29.58	89.8	78.0	89.8	93.9	80.6	95.2	81.8	97.2	85.3	102	85.5	68.4	81	165.2	174	30th	2nd	31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	29.47	29.51	29.43	93.3	82.0	93.3	99.4	83.8	98.1	84.9	99.4	89.0	103	90.3	65.5	57	164.9	176	3rd	22nd	29th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	29.29	29.30	29.26	91.2	84.8	91.2	96.4	85.4	98.5	85.5	98.0	89.2	103	87.8	68.3	83	162.7	174	5th and 9th	19th	6th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	29.38	29.40	29.35	89.2	82.8	89.2	90.5	83.6	90.8	83.9	93.4	87.2	101	84.8	67.1	77	159.6	170	6th and 7th	29th	1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	29.51	29.54	29.48	85.1	79.4	85.1	86.9	79.8	87.1	80.2	89.5	83.7	97	81.6	65.3	79	165.0	164	1st, 4th and 10th	29th	1st and 11th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	29.71	29.75	29.71	84.4	76.4	84.4	86.8	78.8	87.9	79.0	89.3	82.3	92	80.5	60.0	78	153.0	159	17th	8th to 10th	18th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	29.89	29.84	29.79	80.2	71.6	80.2	89.7	74.0	84.7	74.6	86.8	78.2	90	76.2	57.4	73	145.2	160	14th	21st, 26th to 28th	2nd and 3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	29.91	29.94	29.89	73.2	66.7	73.2	80.6	68.6	77.2	69.0	79.4	72.5	82	70.2	54.6	65	135.2	143	6th and 6th	31st	14th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	29.87	29.89	29.84	70.1	64.1	70.1	73.2	65.7	73.7	66.7	75.3	69.0	78	65.9	50.4	63	132.2	139	3rd, 20th and 31st	14th	31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	29.75	29.78	29.74	71.6	65.2	71.6	74.4	68.2	75.2	68.3	76.4	71.9	80	67.8	55.8	65	130.2	153	18th	14th and 24th	29th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	29.64	29.68	29.63	78.3	69.3	78.3	80.9	71.6	82.8	72.1	84.9	78.5	98	74.3	54.4	64	140.2	166	27th	2nd	21st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean for the year.	29.63	29.66	29.61	82.4	74.7	82.4	85.2	76.2	89.5	76.9	88.2	80.5	103	78.6	61.3	63	152.4	183	3rd June, 5th and 9th July.	14th January	6th April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean for 1890-91	29.74	29.77	29.73	81.0	74.5	81.0	83.1	75.7	88.8	76.4	85.7	79.1	107	77.9	67.9	63	151.9	178	27th May	3rd February	27th July			



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PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUSCAT POLITICAL
AGENCY AND CONSULATE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

The general political condition of 'Oman during the year now under report, which was one of continuous tranquillity, marred only occasionally by inter-tribal quarrels and blood feuds of a more or less important nature, contrasts strongly with the almost constant acts of rebellion and disquieting rumours of risings on the part of the Sharkiyyeh tribes against the ruling power, which used to occur in former years. The withdrawal of Sayyid Abdul Aziz in the beginning of the previous official year from the sphere of 'Oman politics, and the loyal adherence of Shaikh Saleh-bin-Ali to the cause of the present Sultan, have no doubt contributed principally towards this peaceful state of affairs, almost unknown for many years in the annals of 'Oman. It is doubtful, however, if with this continued tranquillity of the province, the Sultan has improved or strengthened his position, for while the tribes of the Sharkiyyeh have all along held aloof from the central power at Muscat in the management of their own affairs, there are others which, though not actively opposed to it, have already shown indications of asserting their independence.

The official year 1891-92 opened with rather a gloomy prospect for the trade of Muscat, on account of the caravan roads leading from the Sharkiyyeh having been closed by the coalition of the Ghafri tribes of the Semail Valley, and the diversion of trade from that part of the province to Soor. As mentioned in the last Administration Report, a large kafilah from the Sharkiyyeh had been attacked and plundered by the Ghafri tribes of the Semail Valley, principally the Beni Jabir, and as the offenders refused to surrender the plundered property, both the parties assumed and maintained a hostile attitude towards each other for a long time, but the Sultan, who at first showed a certain amount of indifference as to the result of the quarrel, having been eventually prevailed upon to intervene by Shaikh Saleh of Al-Harth, who were the principal sufferers by the raid, sent Shaikh Rashid-bin-Aziz and Sayyid Muhammad-bin-Masowd as his representatives to negotiate an amicable settlement between the several tribes concerned in the dispute. This intervention and negotiation on the Sultan's part resulted in an arrangement being made by which the Ghafri tribes were to pay the Harth \$1,800 for all their losses, and had the desired effect of re-storing peace and re-opening the roads from the Sharkiyyeh to Muscat for traffic.

In connection with the fire at Khaboorah referred to in last year's report which resulted in the loss of property belonging to several British subjects residing there, the Government of India having expressed an opinion that it was deliberately caused and held the Sultan primarily responsible for the protection of the property and persons of British subjects in His Highness's territory, and a committee having been appointed to enquire into the losses, it was decided that the sum of \$12,739 was a fair estimate of compensation payable to the sufferers. This amount the Sultan has agreed to pay in monthly instalments of \$1,000 each, and the Government of India expressed their satisfaction at the readiness with which His Highness accepted the award of the Punchayet. In order, however, to recover this indemnity from the Howasinah, the most influential tribe at Khaboorah, His Highness imprisoned four of their Shaikhs, two belonging to the Sawalim section, and two to the Hawamid. An arrangement was eventually effected with the prisoners, by which



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the two sections of the tribe were to pay His Highness \$ 8,739, and the Sawalim prisoners having paid their share of it, namely, half that sum, have been set at liberty, whilst the two Hawamid Shaikhs still continue to be in prison.

Inter-tribal quarrels, resulting in many instances in open hostilities, are of almost constant occurrence in 'Oman. Several of them took place during the year. The first, and judging by its result the most serious one, occurred about the close of the last official year, when the Beni Omar tribe having attacked the Howasinah near Khaboorah, were repulsed with a loss of 170 killed, and 20 taken as prisoners, the latter losing only 16 killed. This was followed by hostilities between the two sections of Al-Naerm tribe of Dank and Bereymi, and subsequently between the Beni Alee, the N'asem, and the Beni Kelhan tribes of the Dahireh, in which several men were reported to have been killed. The only other quarrel of any importance was between the Beni Shikeil and Beni Hina tribes of 'Oman Proper, which, arising from the simple cause of Shaikh Hilal bin, Zahir of the latter, attempting to erect a fortified building over a piece of land purchased by him from the Beni Shikeil, threatened at one time to assume a very serious aspect; but through the friendly mediation of a Shaikh of the Abrieen, the two tribes have now amicably settled the difference between them.

In the month of July an affray took place between the Khojas of Matrah, many of whom are British subjects, and some Arabs at Gala, which place the Khojas are in the habit of visiting in the hot season. The dispute seems to have arisen at first over the hire of a donkey, but the general affray which resulted from it might have ended more seriously had not the Wazir Sayyid Muhammad bin Azzan, who happened to be living at Boshar then, intervened in time and effected a reconciliation between the parties. A threatening letter, however, was sent by some Arabs near Ziki some months afterwards to the principal Khojas with regard to a claim they had on account of the death of a slave belonging to them, which they alleged was due to injuries received during this affray, but on a proper representation having been made to the Sultan, His Highness gave the Khojas every assurance and promised to take steps to prevent any further complication.

The Sultan's younger brother, Sayyid Fahad, proceeded to Zanzibar in the month of November for the purpose of marrying one of the daughters of the late Sayyid Bargash bin Saeed, and returned with his young wife about the end of March.

The Resident visited Muscat in the month of February for the purpose of ratifying and exchanging the new Commercial Treaty with the Sultan. He arrived here on the 19th in Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Lawrence*, and left in her on the 21st.

Slave Trade.

There were no seizures of slave dhows during the year.

The number of fugitive slaves that sought protection during the year at this Consulate was 71. Of these 54 were liberated under the Treaty stipulations of 1873, and 17 dismissed.

Colonel E. Mockler held charge of the office of Political Agent and Consul from 1st April to 13th October, when he

Official changes.

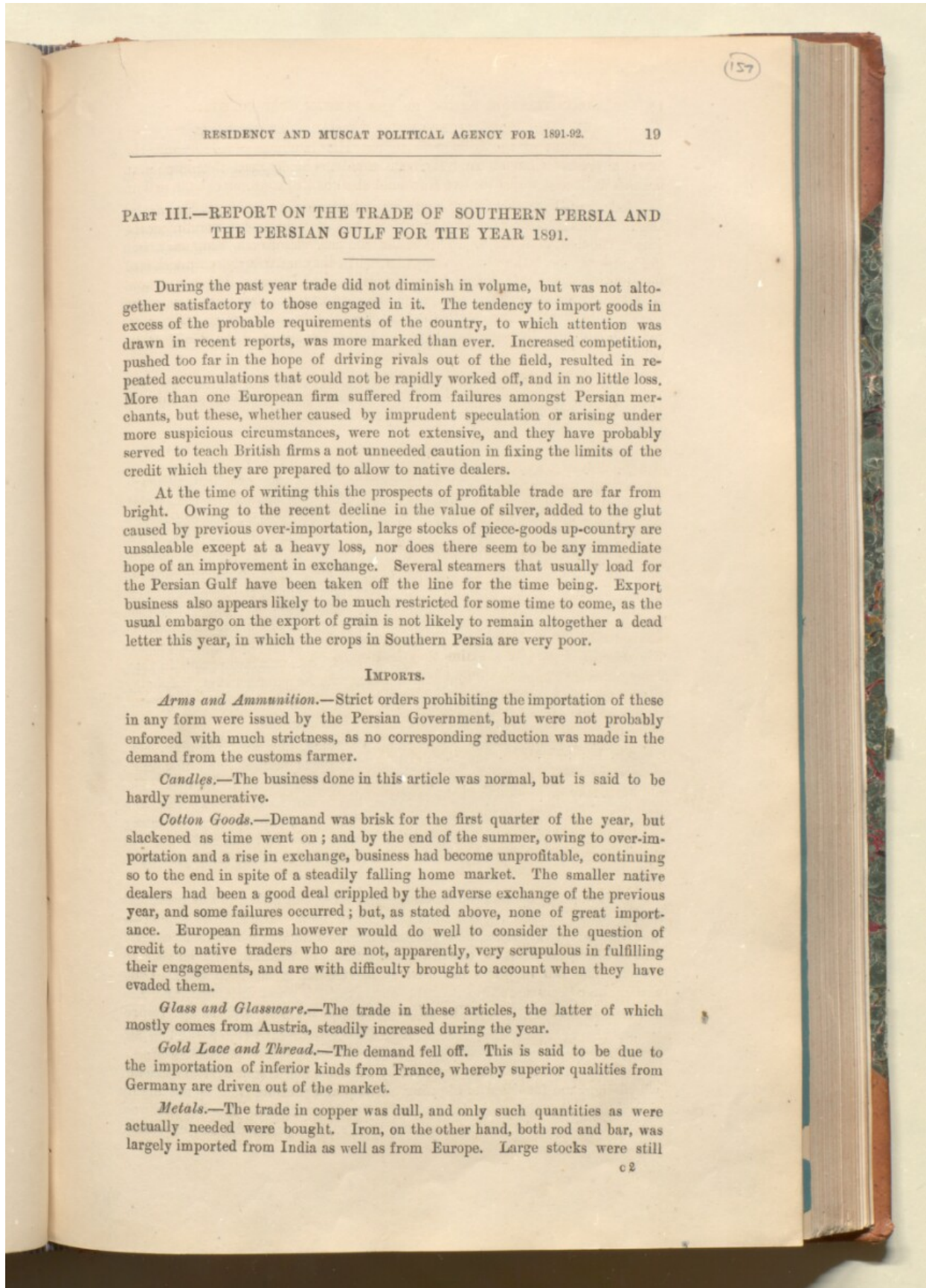
proceeded to Bagdad to officiate as Resident, and was relieved by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar, who held charge from that date to the close of the year under report.

A. S. G. JAYAKAR, *Surgn.-Lt.-Col.*,

In charge Political Agency, Muscat.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF SOUTHERN PERSIA AND
THE PERSIAN GULF FOR THE YEAR 1891.

During the past year trade did not diminish in volume, but was not altogether satisfactory to those engaged in it. The tendency to import goods in excess of the probable requirements of the country, to which attention was drawn in recent reports, was more marked than ever. Increased competition, pushed too far in the hope of driving rivals out of the field, resulted in repeated accumulations that could not be rapidly worked off, and in no little loss. More than one European firm suffered from failures amongst Persian merchants, but these, whether caused by imprudent speculation or arising under more suspicious circumstances, were not extensive, and they have probably served to teach British firms a not unneeded caution in fixing the limits of the credit which they are prepared to allow to native dealers.

At the time of writing this the prospects of profitable trade are far from bright. Owing to the recent decline in the value of silver, added to the glut caused by previous over-importation, large stocks of piece-goods up-country are unsaleable except at a heavy loss, nor does there seem to be any immediate hope of an improvement in exchange. Several steamers that usually load for the Persian Gulf have been taken off the line for the time being. Export business also appears likely to be much restricted for some time to come, as the usual embargo on the export of grain is not likely to remain altogether a dead letter this year, in which the crops in Southern Persia are very poor.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition.—Strict orders prohibiting the importation of these in any form were issued by the Persian Government, but were not probably enforced with much strictness, as no corresponding reduction was made in the demand from the customs farmer.

Candles.—The business done in this article was normal, but is said to be hardly remunerative.

Cotton Goods.—Demand was brisk for the first quarter of the year, but slackened as time went on; and by the end of the summer, owing to over-importation and a rise in exchange, business had become unprofitable, continuing so to the end in spite of a steadily falling home market. The smaller native dealers had been a good deal crippled by the adverse exchange of the previous year, and some failures occurred; but, as stated above, none of great importance. European firms however would do well to consider the question of credit to native traders who are not, apparently, very scrupulous in fulfilling their engagements, and are with difficulty brought to account when they have evaded them.

Glass and Glassware.—The trade in these articles, the latter of which mostly comes from Austria, steadily increased during the year.

Gold Lace and Thread.—The demand fell off. This is said to be due to the importation of inferior kinds from France, whereby superior qualities from Germany are driven out of the market.

Metals.—The trade in copper was dull, and only such quantities as were actually needed were bought. Iron, on the other hand, both rod and bar, was largely imported from India as well as from Europe. Large stocks were still

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on hand at the close of the year, and could not be disposed of profitably at market rates.

Sugar.—The market in loaf sugar was overstocked at the beginning of the year, as the result of the large imports of 1890 and shipments were in consequence restricted. Rates improved in the summer, and after a temporary fall recovered again at the close of the year, when they were fairly remunerative. The bulk of this sugar comes from Marseilles, and German loaf sugar now finds no market here. In soft sugar the importations from Europe were smaller than usual. The Mauritius supplies the greater portion, and it is received, shipped through Bombay, in better condition than that from London.

Tea.—A taste for Indian in preference to Java tea has sprung up, and though Java tea, which replaced China varieties some time ago was still imported, there was a still greater demand from Calcutta.

EXPORTS.

The wheat and barley crops in the south of Persia were excellent, although owing to the rain ceasing early in the season, the grain was smaller than usual. The export was large and continuous, and probably exceeded that of any previous year. Shipments were made both to London and to Indian ports, where remunerative prices were obtained in consequence of short crops in Europe and the enhanced value of sterling, even in spite of the large quantities of grain offered for sale. Eventually, however, rates fell, and the Jews, who were then the chief exporters, lost considerably. The export of cereals has been steadily increasing of late years, showing that the area of cultivation must be also widening. The usual embargo was placed on the export of grain—shipment only permitted on the payment of special fees. As remarked earlier in this report, it is not improbable that this embargo may be enforced this year, both because the crops are not good, and also because the administration of Fars has passed into other hands and different views may prevail.

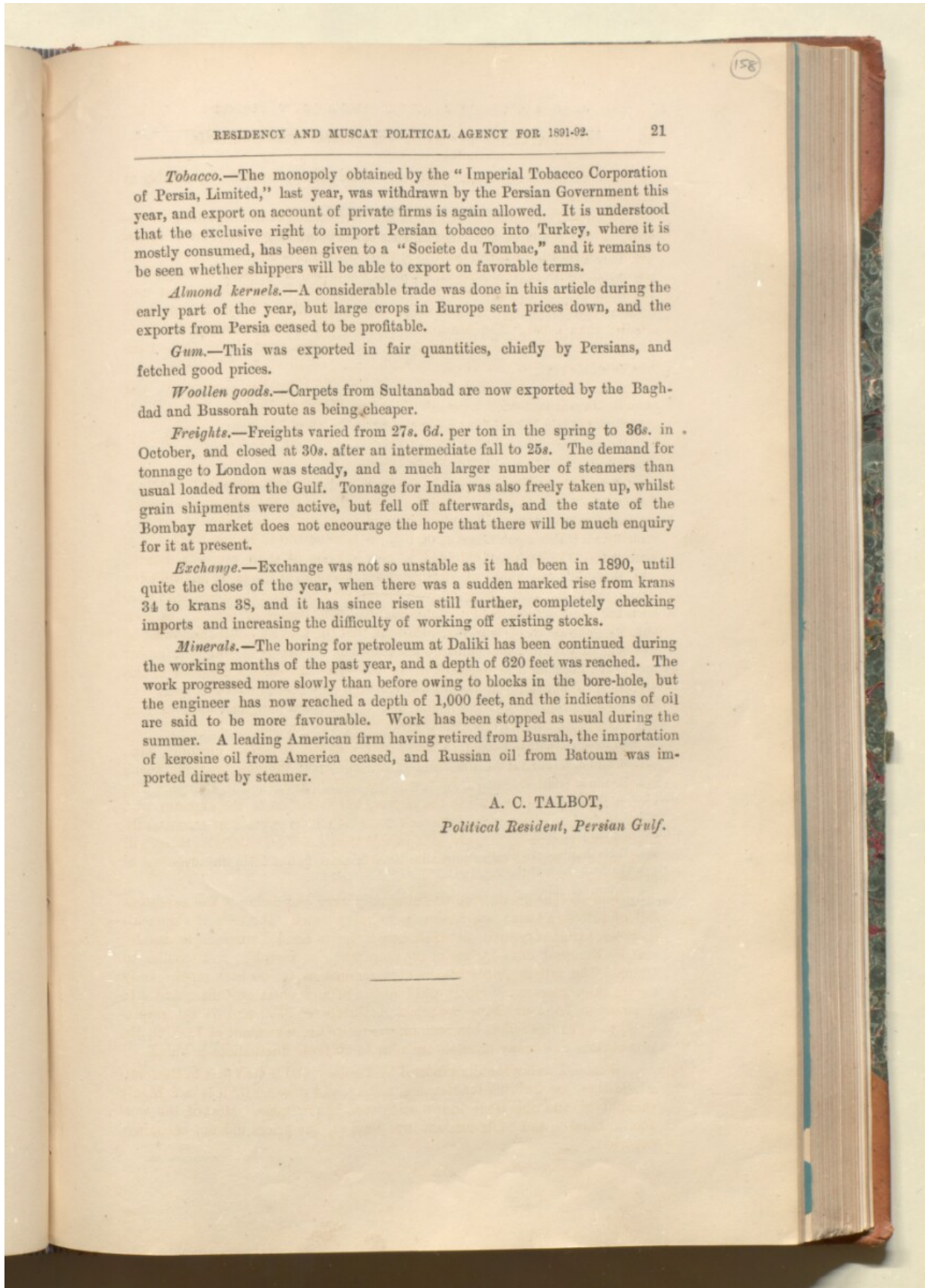
Cotton.—Persian cotton, owing to false packing, imperfect cleaning, etc., is not in high repute in the London and Liverpool markets, and the year's transactions were hampered by low prices both in India and in Europe. The crop itself may be profitable to the grower, but is not so to the exporter who buys from him, considering the risk to which he is exposed of a constantly fluctuating market. There are considerable stocks now on hand, and these will have to be shipped in order to realise, even if there is but little improvement in prices.

Opium.—The opium crop was unusually large, but owing to the persistent fall of prices in China, speculators were heavy losers. The scale of shipment, however, varied very little, being slightly larger to London where it is usually sent by European firms for use in the preparation of morphia, and smaller to China. The fall in prices has been as marked as it has been rapid. Only two or three years ago shippers could obtain \$500 a chest in China, and £14 a pound in London. Now the prices obtainable are \$350 and 7s. 6d. respectively; and as this article has been often exported to the extent of 7,000 chests, it is obvious how many interests are affected by these fluctuations in value.

Wool.—This is generally exported by Persians, and is sent first to Bussorah, where there are facilities for cleaning, sorting, and pressing it; it is not highly thought of, and the trade in it is said not to be profitable. Most of the wool goes to London, and a fair amount was shipped, but prices did not encourage exporters.



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Tobacco.—The monopoly obtained by the "Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, Limited," last year, was withdrawn by the Persian Government this year, and export on account of private firms is again allowed. It is understood that the exclusive right to import Persian tobacco into Turkey, where it is mostly consumed, has been given to a "Societe du Tombac," and it remains to be seen whether shippers will be able to export on favorable terms.

Almond kernels.—A considerable trade was done in this article during the early part of the year, but large crops in Europe sent prices down, and the exports from Persia ceased to be profitable.

Gum.—This was exported in fair quantities, chiefly by Persians, and fetched good prices.

Woollen goods.—Carpets from Sultanabad are now exported by the Baghdad and Bussorah route as being cheaper.

Freights.—Freights varied from 27s. 6d. per ton in the spring to 36s. in October, and closed at 30s. after an intermediate fall to 25s. The demand for tonnage to London was steady, and a much larger number of steamers than usual loaded from the Gulf. Tonnage for India was also freely taken up, whilst grain shipments were active, but fell off afterwards, and the state of the Bombay market does not encourage the hope that there will be much enquiry for it at present.

Exchange.—Exchange was not so unstable as it had been in 1890, until quite the close of the year, when there was a sudden marked rise from krans 34 to krans 38, and it has since risen still further, completely checking imports and increasing the difficulty of working off existing stocks.

Minerals.—The boring for petroleum at Daliki has been continued during the working months of the past year, and a depth of 620 feet was reached. The work progressed more slowly than before owing to blocks in the bore-hole, but the engineer has now reached a depth of 1,000 feet, and the indications of oil are said to be more favourable. Work has been stopped as usual during the summer. A leading American firm having retired from Busrah, the importation of kerosine oil from America ceased, and Russian oil from Batoum was imported direct by steamer.

A. C. TALBOT,

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.



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APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the year 1891.
2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the year 1891.
3. Table showing total value of all articles exported from and imported to Bushire to and from foreign countries during the year 1891.
4. Return of shipping at the port of Bushire in the year 1891.
5. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1891.
6. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1891-92.
7. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the year 1891.
8. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the year 1891.
9. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the year 1891.
10. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the year 1891.
11. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from and imported into Lingah to and from foreign countries during the year 1891.
12. Return of shipping at Lingah in the year 1891.
13. Return of principal articles of export from Bander Abbas during the year 1891.
14. Return of principal articles of import into Bander Abbas during the year 1891.
15. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from and imported into Bander Abbas to and from foreign countries during the year 1891.
16. Return of shipping at the port of Bander Abbas during the year 1891.
17. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bander Abbas from the 1st January to 31st December 1891.
18. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrain during the year 1891.
19. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the year 1891.
20. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from and imported into Bahrain to and from foreign countries during the year 1891.
21. Return of shipping at the port of Bahrain in the year 1891.
22. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1891.
23. Return of principal articles of import into ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1891.
24. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from and imported into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1891.
25. Return of shipping at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1891.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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TABLE No. 1.
Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bushire during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	340 horses 1 donkey	51,950	331 horses. 89 donkeys	54,100
Cattle	10,000 head	29,000	6,000 head	15,000
Cotton, raw	44,449 cwts.	7,76,870	80,033 cwts.	15,99,720
Cotton goods	202 pkges.	45,500	139 pkges.	21,500
Dates	6,909 cwts.	21,210	16,863 cwts.	52,010
Drugs and medicines	824 "	22,140	965 "	27,190
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,418 "	13,520	2,124 "	16,790
Fruit and vegetable	21,015 "	4,45,770	16,368 "	2,48,690
Grain and pulse	241,478 "	9,71,330	69,210 "	2,80,720
Gum	17,016 "	1,24,690	8,066 "	66,410
Hides and skins	1,016 bundles	81,200	1,301 pkges.	1,03,180
Opium	4,722 chests	47,22,000	4,817 chests	48,05,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	34,500	.....	21,300
Perfumery	9,089 cases 11,509 carboys	1,72,170	6,645 cases 9,300 carboys	1,22,050
Provision and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	55,320	2,141 pkges.	1,03,010
Seeds	11,213 cwts.	40,910	8,343 cwts.	37,150
Silk (raw)	433 pkges.	1,57,750	80 "	31,150
Tobacco	28,936 "	4,62,000	30,525 "	5,69,200
Wool	7,639 "	2,03,720	2,406 "	64,400
Woollen goods (carpets)	216 "	1,59,150	248 pkges.	1,53,120
Other articles . . . . .	.....	1,80,800	.....	1,92,900
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	87,62,500	.....	85,93,470
Specie . . . . .	.....	7,01,200	.....	9,66,200
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	94,63,790	.....	95,49,670

TABLE No. 2.
Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bushire during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	296 pkges.	39,640	265 pkges.	43,320
Candles	981 cwts.	38,460	2,204 cwts.	86,370
Coffee	439 "	32,740	332 "	19,940
Cotton goods	37,706 pkges.	1,13,12,000	31,849 pkges.	95,56,200
Thread and twist	432 "	1,03,950	252 "	64,800
Drugs and medicines	3,873 "	1,13,570	4,073 "	1,92,200
Dyeing and colouring materials	370 "	10,050	598 "	9,640
Fuel	2,273½ tons	43,210	3,168½ tons	61,480
Glass and glassware	2,645 pkges.	76,140	1,026 pkges.	59,360
Gold lace and thread	10 "	8,000	56 "	45,500
Grain and pulse	5,118 cwts.	23,740	8,971 cwts.	47,460
Hardware and cutlery	475 pkges.	69,670	231 pkges.	48,180
Indigo	2,379 cwts.	3,96,500	3,578 cwts.	5,96,250
Jute, manufactures of	1,111 pkges.	89,640	1,915 pkges.	85,430
Liquors, wine, and spirits	2,379 "	44,260	1,906 "	33,550
Metals	68,723 cwts.	18,56,550	42,384½ cwts.	15,81,820
Metals, manufactures of	940 pkges.	57,450	890 pkges.	57,880
Oil	8,807 cwts.	66,680	4,502 cwts.	34,280
Pearls . . . . .	.....	29,000	.....	.....
Porcelain and chinaware	1,411 pkges.	1,97,780	2,345 pkges.	2,08,860
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	40,100	5,473 "	5,34,180
Silk, and manufactures of	43 pkges.	57,400	44 "	48,300
Spices	6,965 cwts.	1,89,920	4,695 cwts.	1,45,230
Stationery	199 pkges.	29,800	311 cases	46,400
Sugar, {leaf	20,932 cwts.	2,79,100	78,357 cwts.	11,49,440
{soft	34,962 "	4,29,860	51,520 "	6,49,130
Tea	9,729 "	9,53,400	4,352 "	4,26,510
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	25,250	.....	30,350
Woollen goods	267 pkges.	2,54,010	283 pkges.	5,11,410
Other articles	2,58,660	1,86,270
TOTAL	1,71,19,520	1,65,48,740
Specie	1,61,350
GRAND TOTAL	1,72,80,870	1,65,48,740



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bushire to and from Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Great Britain	18,01,920	9,64,570	1,19,35,765	86,92,300
Other European countries	65,650	34,010	3,18,610	8,14,240
British India and Colonies	23,98,860	29,15,810	46,03,485	66,88,270
Egypt	2,61,950	3,40,160	14,065	...
Turkey	6,19,870	5,44,310	20,510	54,990
Muscat and dependencies	33,740	19,150	21,265	54,680
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	36,700	58,450	29,530	11,720
Zanzibar	11,000	...	1,360	1,71,600
China	41,22,000	44,84,000	1,97,500	...
TOTAL	93,51,690	93,60,460	1,71,42,390	1,64,87,800

TABLE No. 4.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bushire in the year 1891.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	28	2,240	142	145,801	170	148,041
Persian	30	2,100	...	...	30	2,100
Turkish	8	480	...	...	8	480
Muscat	10	800	...	...	10	800
Bahrain	8	480	...	...	8	480
TOTAL	84	6,100	142	145,801	226	151,901
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	90	7,608	110	106,396	200	114,064

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	28	2,240	138	145,393	166	147,633
Persian	30	2,100	...	...	30	2,100
Turkish	8	480	...	...	8	480
Muscat	10	800	...	...	10	800
Bahrain	8	480	...	...	8	480
TOTAL	84	6,100	138	145,393	222	151,493
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	126	9,208	111	105,279	237	114,487



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.						25
TABLE No. 5.						
Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1891.						
By what steamers.	To LONDON.	To HONGKONG.	To ALEXANDRIA.	To SUZ.	To CON- STANTINOPLE.	
	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	84	1,468	...	11	11	
By steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	10	2,637	10	22	...	
By steamers of the Persian Gulf Steamship Company, Limited.	21	...	...	...	...
By miscellaneous steamers	414	...	8	26	...	
TOTAL .	529	4,105	18	59	11	
GRAND TOTAL .			4,722			

TABLE No. 6.		
Statement showing the amount paid for Customs by Farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf Ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian Financial Year which commenced on 21st March 1891 and ended on 20th March 1892.		
Bander Deelum	Krds.	Krds.
Reeg	90,000	
Bushire	11,80,000	
Lingah	1,30,000	
Khamir	Not ascertained.	
Abbas	5,50,000	
Meenow (Seef)	30,000	
Jask	5,000	
Island of Kishm	17,000	
Harmuz	15,000	
Larak	Not ascertained.	21,07,000
In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1891-92 and sublet them at the sums specified below :—		
Revenue of Bander Abbas and districts	2,70,000	
Revenue of Lingah and districts	1,05,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire	90,000	
Customs of Shiraz	2,80,000	
		7,45,000
GRAND TOTAL		28,52,000



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 7.

Returns of Principal Articles of Export from Shiraz during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals (horses and mules) .	2,493	4,98,600	570	85,500
Cotton (raw)	30,000 pkges.	6,00,000	68,570 cwts.	9,60,000
Drugs and medicines	500 "	18,000	278 "	9,230
Dyeing and colouring materials.	50 "	3,000	1,103 "	5,460
Fruits and vegetables	21,000 "	9,48,000	33,450 "	3,88,160
Gum	500 "	20,000	1,103 "	4,500
Hides and skins	2,40,000 pieces	1,92,000	10,49,000 pieces	19,08,600
Opium	5,100 chests	35,07,000	5,300 chests	53,00,000
Perfumery (Rosewater)	4,000 cases	48,000	5,000 cases	34,800
Seeds	3,500 pkges.	35,000	6,000 carboys	7,260
Tobacco	25,000 bags	4,00,000	1,230 cwts.	5,60,000
Wool	300 pkges.	12,000	34,286 "	14,000
Woollen goods (carpets)	500 "	2,00,000	714 "	1,54,000
Other articles . . . . .	.....	...	700 pkges.	9,900
			
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	64,79,600	.....	94,41,410

TABLE No. 8.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Shiraz during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Candles	4,600 cases	32,000	5,000 cases	37,000
Coffee	300 bundle	8,000	85 cwts.	4,000
Cotton goods	48,000 pkges.	96,0,000	.....	10,03,600
Thread and twist	1,500 bales	090,000	450 pkges.	21,800
Drugs and medicines	300 pkges.	6,000	.....	25,260
Glass and glassware	1,400 cases	58,000	2,430 cases	73,000
Gold embroidered cloth	600 pieces	48,000	400 pieces	20,000
Gold lace and thread . . . . .	.....	34,000	1,500 bundles	9,000
Hardware and cutlery	90 cases	7,200	15 cases	1,800
Indigo	250 "	70,000	165 cwts.	25,000
Metals . . . . .	.....	5,80,000	.....	1,19,560
Oil (kerosine)	1,500 cases	9,000	2,000 cases	19,200
Porcelain and chinaware	1,500 "	84,000	1,200 "	62,400
Silk, manufactures of	1,500 pieces	75,000	3,650 pieces	1,35,000
Spices	2,700 pkges.	75,600	11,670 cwts.	4,70,160
Sugar, {leaf	22,000 cases	5,50,000	52,500 "	8,40,000
{soft	30,000 pkges.	6,00,000	50,000 "	7,00,000
Tea	2,000 cases	1,44,000	2,400 "	2,33,800
Woollen goods	1,88,000	68 bales	1,26,240
Other articles	14,820
TOTAL	1,22,58,800	39,32,240



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RESIDENCY AND MUSKAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92

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TABLE No. 9.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Lingah during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals . . . . .	.....	.....	78 head.	2,420
Apparel, wearing	5,800 pieces.	14,500	.....	.....
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Canvas (country)	1,140 cwts.	57,000	1,250 cwts.	60,000
Cattle . . . . .	.....	.....	4,000 head.	12,000
Coffee	5,285 cwts.	3,17,100	6,300 cwts.	1,93,000
Coir and coir-rope	1,833 "	22,000	2,500 "	30,000
Cotton goods	4,212 bdles.	13,40,000	3,081 bdles.	14,51,000
Thread and twist	1,236 cwts.	44,500	1,000 cwts.	40,000
Dates	27,500 "	55,000	21,500 "	43,000
Drugs and medicines	3,750 "	30,000	2,750 "	22,000
Dyeing and colouring materials	4,000 "	20,000	3,900 "	19,500
Fruits and vegetables	3,833 "	48,000	3,958 "	47,500
Fuel	3,937½ tons.	31,500	3,625 tons.	29,000
Furniture . . . . .	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Grain and pulse	92,550 cwts.	5,36,500	89,875 cwts.	5,62,500
Hardware and cutlery	63 cases.	15,500	58 cases.	14,500
Hides and skins . . . . .	.....	10,000	.....	13,000
Jute, and manufactures of	833 cwts.	10,000	.....	.....
Lemons, dry	1,170 "	14,040	1,300 cwts.	13,000
Mats	28,000 pieces.	11,200	25,500 pieces.	10,200
Metals	2,550 cwts.	44,600	1,575 cwts.	24,500
Metals, manufactures of	430 "	14,500	593 "	12,000
Oils	6,700 "	59,000	7,500 "	62,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	40,95,000	.....	32,05,500
Perfumery . . . . .	.....	18,500	.....	.....
Porcelain and chinaware	280 cases.	14,000	250 cases.	10,000
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	65,000	.....	59,000
Salt	2,000 tons.	12,000	3,200 tons.	16,000
Seeds	711 cwts.	12,800	823 cwts.	14,000
Shells, mother-of-pearl	3,960 "	99,000	6,208 "	1,49,000
Silk, { raw	1,100 lb.	11,000	.....	.....
{ manufactures of . . . . .	.....	25,600	.....	28,000
Spices	3,080 cwts.	77,000	2,000 cwts.	60,000
Sugarcandy	783 "	11,750	700 "	14,000
Sugar, { loaf	5,500 "	82,500	5,000 "	75,500
{ crushed	3,852 "	52,000	4,465 "	62,000
Tallow	555 "	10,000	.....	.....
Tea	240 cases.	12,000	488 cases.	16,500
Tobacco	13,000 cwts.	1,30,000	14,500 cwts.	1,45,000
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	40,000	.....	32,000
Woollen goods	80 bdles.	80,000	200 bdles.	1,43,000
Other articles . . . . .	.....	1,25,300	.....	1,71,100
TOTAL	76,87,390	68,82,220
Specie	29,00,000	23,75,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,05,87,390	92,57,220

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TABLE No. 10.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Lingah during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	804 head	12,100	100 head	5,650
Apparel, wearing	7,690 pieces	21,200	9,100 pieces	24,300
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Books and printed matters	67 cases	16,500	68 cases	20,200
Building materials	6,000 tons	16,875	6,900 tons	12,000
Candles	1,360 cases	10,880	1,700 cases	12,750
Canvas (country)	1,600 cwts.	77,000	1,416 cwts.	68,000
Cattle	12,000 head	42,000	16,000 head	45,000
Cocoanuts	945 cwts.	13,635	800 cwts.	13,000
Coffee	7,200 "	4,32,000	2,717 "	2,50,000
Coir and coir-rope	2,500 "	30,000	4,000 "	48,000
Cotton goods	5,150 bdles.	15,47,500	3,461 bales	16,01,000
Thread and twist	2,153 cwts.	77,500	1,500 cwts.	60,000
Cotton, raw	733 "	11,000	1,072 "	19,500
Dates	45,000 "	1,07,000	27,000 "	81,000
Drugs and medicines	5,100 "	41,300	4,400 "	34,400
Dyeing and colouring materials	6,700 "	33,500	5,780 "	28,900
Earthenware . . . . .	.....	14,000	.....	15,900
Fruits and vegetables	5,308 cwts.	63,700	5,879 cwts.	70,550
Fuel	10,500 tons	84,000	9,750 tons	78,000
Furniture . . . . .	.....	21,000	.....	18,200
Gold embroidered cloth	800 pieces	15,000	210 pieces	10,500
Gold lace and thread	670 lb	13,400	600 lb	12,000
Grain and pulse	1,54,350 cwts.	8,36,000	1,76,926 cwts.	11,06,900
Hardware and cutlery	100 cases	25,000	92 cases	23,000
Jute, and manufacture of	500 cwts.	17,500	889 cwts.	19,500
Leather, and manufacture of . . . . .	.....	23,000	.....	17,500
Lemons, dry	1,750 cwts.	21,000	1,950 cwts.	19,500
Mats	38,750 pieces	15,500	44,750 pieces	17,900
Metals	4,000 cwts.	62,000	3,750 cwts.	59,000
Metals, manufacture of	630 "	21,000	257 "	18,000
Oils	8,333 "	80,000	13,000 "	1,04,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	42,45,000	.....	35,35,000
Perfumery . . . . .	.....	28,000	.....	15,800
Porcelain and chinaware	400 cases	20,000	378 cases	15,100
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	1,08,000	.....	1,07,500
Salt	2,850 tons	17,000	3,600 tons	18,000
Seeds	1,155 cwts.	20,800	1,276 cwts.	21,800
Shells (mother-of-pearl)	4,400 "	1,01,000	6,459 "	1,55,000
Silk, { raw	1,700 lb	17,000	1,400 lb	14,000
Silk, { manufactures of . . . . .	.....	40,600	.....	47,650
Spices	4,500 cwts.	1,12,500	2,870 cwts.	86,000
Sugarcandy	1,050 "	15,750	850 "	17,000
Sugar, { loaf	1,800 "	27,000	9,567 "	1,43,500
Sugar, { crushed	6,000 "	81,000	7,000 "	95,000
Tallow	833 "	15,000	896 "	21,500
Tea	300 cases.	15,000	671 cases	22,500
Tobacco	15,700 cwts.	1,59,000	19,000 cwts.	1,90,000
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	58,800	.....	86,000
Woollen goods	150 bales	1,05,500	253 bales	1,83,000
Other articles . . . . .	.....	82,700	.....	95,700
TOTAL	90,81,704	86,15,200
Specie	85,35,000	26,18,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,26,16,740	1,12,33,200



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Lingah to and from Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	70,000	1,24,000	...	47,000
British India and Colonies	52,92,900	45,80,900	52,19,310	49,06,050
Turkey	7,11,850	6,66,900	3,16,750	4,12,170
Muscat and Dependencies	1,44,100	1,89,500	9,71,700	1,14,500
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	28,20,950	21,23,800	38,39,550	31,47,530
Zanzibar	8,800	7,900	22,150	17,500
TOTAL	90,48,600	76,93,000	1,03,69,460	86,44,750

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Lingah in the year 1891.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	202	16,500	79	150,000	281	166,500
Persian	375	14,600	...	...	375	14,600
Arab	370	14,750	...	...	370	14,750
Turkish	130	8,250	1	1,800	131	10,050
Others . . . . .	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	1,077	54,100	81	153,800	1,158	207,900
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	839	43,300	72	144,000	911	187,300

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	152	12,750	84	168,000	236	180,750
Persian	315	12,000	...	...	315	12,000
Arab	350	13,700	...	...	350	13,700
Turkish	130	8,250	1	1,800	131	10,050
Others . . . . .	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	947	46,700	86	171,800	1,033	218,500
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	744	38,975	82	164,000	826	202,975



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 13.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bander Abbas, during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Cotton goods	148 ba'es	15,000	280 bales	40,000
Cotton, raw	13,344 cwts.	1,60,180	27,500 cwts.	4,50,000
Dates	60,000 "	1,80,000	1,29,500 "	2,95,500
Drugs and medicines	10,723 "	61,810	10,000 "	2,52,000
Dyeing and colouring materials	4,900 "	23,650	31,900 "	62,500
Fruits and vegetables	63,382 "	6,35,500	1,00,500 "	6,51,500
Grain and pulse	13,064 "	62,200	10,500 "	42,100
Gum	176 "	2,810	270 "	3,000
Hides and skins . . . . .	...	65,630	...	...
Mats	1,000 bdles.	20,000	3,000 bdles.	16,050
Opium	1,398 chests	12,58,200	1,383½ chests.	16,60,200
Perfumery . . . . .	...	11,400	...	...
Provisions . . . . .	...	2,14,200	...	1,95,000
Salt	20,000 tons.	60,000	24,000 tons.	44,000
Seeds	21,664 cwts.	1,15,520	5,950 cwts.	58,500
Silk, raw	20 bdles.	10,000	89 bdles.	50,550
Silk, manufactures of	37 "	37,000	15 "	15,000
Sulphur . . . . .	...	...	2,500 cwts.	30,000
Timber and wood . . . . .	...	...	...	1,900
Tobacco	2,200 cwts.	11,000	3,500 cwts.	35,000
Wool	15,158 "	2,79,620	20,030 "	3,95,000
Woolen goods (carpets)	411 bdles.	1,23,700	360 bdles.	75,900
Other articles . . . . .	...	19,090	...	188,000
TOTAL	...	33,55,520	...	44,18,600
Specie	...	3,52,750	...	2,55,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	37,08,270	...	46,73,600

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bander Abbas during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	1,000 donkeys.	50,000	855 donkeys.	13,000
Coffee	474 cwts.	31,280	200 cwts.	12,000
Cotton goods	9,750 bales.	31,12,250	10,100 bales.	23,90,000
Thread and twist	4,418 "	3,94,300	2,500 "	3,00,000
Drugs and medicines	1,232 cwts.	14,910	490 cwts.	14,500
Furniture . . . . .	...	14,280	...	...
Gold embroidery	200 pieces.	10,000	160 pieces.	3,000
Gold lace and gold thread . . . . .	...	...	...	2,700
Grain and pulse	11,239 cwts.	54,600	5,000 cwts.	20,000
Hardware	235 cases.	24,320	450 cases.	45,000
Indigo	3,400 cwts.	3,09,400	5,000 cwts.	4,55,000
Jute, manufactures of	830 bales.	21,170	1,300 bales.	40,000
Liquors, wines and spirits	227 cases.	16,000	160 bases.	1,950
Mat bags	1,250 bales.	12,500	1,200 bales.	12,000
Metals	9,442 cwts.	1,51,070	15,000 cwts.	2,52,000
Oil	2,000 cases.	8,000	...	8,000
Porcelain and chinaware	960 "	24,000	1,900 cases.	51,500
Provisions and oilman stores	6,467 cwts.	10,840	750 cwts.	11,000
Silk, manufactures of	15 bdles.	20,000	9 bdles.	15,000
Spices	7,165 cwts.	1,30,460	5,000 cwts.	60,000
Stationery	15 cases.	1,500	75 cases.	4,000
Sugar candy	700 cwts.	14,000	500 cwts.	10,000
Sugar, loaf	3,813 "	57,200	4,000 "	70,000
Sugar soft	25,190 "	2,66,700	25,500 "	3,50,000
Tea	28,668 "	13,81,380	13,000 "	12,00,000
Timber and wood . . . . .	...	...	...	11,000
Tobacco	1,500 bdles.	22,500	3,550 bdles.	25,000
Woolen goods	9 "	9,000	7 "	7,000
Other articles . . . . .	...	64,370	...	25,080
TOTAL	...	62,56,560	...	54,08,730
Specie	...	2,60,000	...	2,30,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	65,16,560	...	56,38,730



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Bander Abbas to and from Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	1,800	3,500	16,650	99,500
Other European countries . . . . .	...	1,400	4,200	35,000
British India and Colonies	20,43,420	26,05,000	61,34,650	49,80,200
Egypt	41,700	37,000	...	...
Turkey	1,04,260	85,000	1,03,000	85,000
Muscat and Dependencies	1,32,300	62,000	1,18,000	52,000
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	84,000	55,200	85,000	65,000
Zanzibar	1,000	1,200	2,000	4,500
China	12,67,200	16,72,200	...	...
TOTAL	36,75,680	45,22,500	64,63,500	53,21,200

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bander Abbas in the year 1891.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	22	3,650	75	82,500	97	86,150
Persian	140	3,950	...	...	140	3,950
Arab	125	1,250	...	...	125	1,250
Muscat	100	1,000	...	...	100	1,000
Turkish	10	300	...	...	10	300
Others . . . . .	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	397	10,150	76	84,500	473	94,650
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	394	8,070	67	63,567	461	71,637

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	14	2,520	73	80,300	87	82,820
Persian	119	2,810	...	...	119	2,810
Arab	125	1,250	...	...	125	1,250
Muscat	100	1,000	...	...	100	1,000
Turkish	10	300	...	...	10	300
Others . . . . .	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	368	7,880	74	82,300	442	90,180
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	387	7,650	68	64,507	455	72,157



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TABLE No. 17,

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bander Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1891.

BY WHAT STEAMERS.	To LONDON.	To HONG-KONG.
	Number of chests.	Number of chests.
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	...	77
Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited	...	1,319
Miscellaneous Steamers	2	...
TOTAL	1,398 chests.	

TABLE No. 18.

Return of Principal Articles of export from Bahrain during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	10 horses 30 donkeys 15 camels	10,050	61 horses 115 donkeys 35 camels	36,950
Piecegoods	550 pieces	Value not ascertained	.....	.....
Arms and ammunition	.....	.....	.....	19,850
Canvas	1,800 cwt.	1,26,000	1,480 cwt.	1,03,500
Cattle	3,500 head	10,500	4,300 head	10,750
Coffee	3,150 cwt.	2,04,750	2,505 cwt.	1,59,500
Cotton goods	1,464 bundles	3,66,000	780 bundles	1,60,400
Thread and twist	250 cwt.	14,800	138 cwt.	6,950
Dates	3,800 "	1,01,500	45,800 "	1,42,700
Date juice	3,100 "	12,400	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	.....	.....	.....	13,010
Grain and pulse	46,350 cwt.	2,75,650	56,100 cwt.	3,05,500
Hides and skins	25,500 pieces	16,000	22,500 pieces	22,750
Mats	.....	.....	.....	7,800
Metals	597 cwt.	16,480	.....	.....
Oil	.....	16,250	.....	19,350
Pearls	.....	23,100	.....	38,76,000
Perfumery	.....	12,500	.....	.....
Provisions and oilman stores	.....	20,000	.....	21,700
Shells	3,403 cwt.	22,100	.....	.....
Silk	1,429 lb.	10,000	.....	.....
Silk, manufactures of	3,000 pieces	24,000	.....	26,150
Spices	1,054 cwt.	27,380	1,120 cwt.	57,500
Shark fins	425 "	12,700	163 "	13,350
Sugar	1,500 "	24,000	1,797 "	30,900
Tallow	700 "	15,400	.....	.....
Tobacco	1,950 "	37,500	3,180 cwt.	45,400
Timber and wood	.....	11,000	.....	12,170
Wool	200 cwt.	Value not ascertained	192 cwt.	10,350
Woollen goods	60 bundles	18,000	44 bundles	13,050
Other articles	.....	96,610	.....	1,26,250
TOTAL	57,32,640	52,41,830
Specie	6,35,000	5,47,500
GRAND TOTAL	63,67,640	57,89,330



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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TABLE No. 19.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bahrain during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	{ 15 horses 35 camels 30 donkeys 1,400 pieces	{ 14,450	{ 54 horses 48 camels 85 donkeys	{ 34,500
Piecegoods . . . . .	.....	11,200	.....	26,300
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	.....	19,340	.....	.....
Building materials . . . . .	.....	88,160	.....	70,500
Cattle	29,150 head	21,000	23,500 head	18,000
Charcoal	10,500 cwts.	3,43,070	11,750 cwts.	2,23,250
Coffee	5,278 "	15,900	3,720 "	18,500
Coir and coir-rope	1,325 "	18,650	1,750 "	13,000
Confectionery and preserves	845 "	79,730	.....	1,04,000
Cotton, raw	3,335 "	6,05,300	4,000 cwts.	3,24,000
Cotton goods	2,414 bales	50,800	1,320 bales	25,000
Thread and twist	930 cwts.	1,58,950	500 cwts.	1,52,000
Dates	59,650 "	14,200	75,000 "	14,900
Date juice	3,550 "	15,730	3,950 "	26,450
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	9,950
Dyeing and colouring materials. . . . .	.....	19,210	.....	28,300
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	.....	17,600	.....	.....
Fuel	22,000 cwts.	18,000	.....	12,250
Gold thread and embroidery	500 bundles and 800 tolas	10,50,490	350 bundles	10,72,500
Grain and pulse	187,450 cwts.	15,700	195,000 cwts.	12,000
Hides and skins . . . . .	.....	160 "	.....	15,200
Indigo . . . . .	.....	1,200 "	.....	14,400
Lemons, dry	800 cwts.	38,200	2,750 "	44,700
Metals	1,153 "	46,560	.....	51,000
Oil	3,922 "	15,81,000	.....	12,35,000
Pearls . . . . .	.....	22,000	.....	13,050
Perfumery . . . . .	.....	1,11,780	.....	96,100
Provisions and oilmanstores . . . . .	.....	15,100	.....	.....
Shells	2,900 cwts.	17,900	2,025 lb.	13,750
Silk	3,900 lb.	45,570	5,500 pieces	43,950
Silk, manufactures of	5,821 pieces	59,220	2,790 cwts.	1,31,400
Spices	2,200 cwts.	.....	800 "	13,500
Sugarcandy . . . . .	.....	48,270	2,950 "	41,050
Sugar, soft	3,017 cwts.	23,400	965 "	21,150
Tallow	1,020 "	32,580	.....	38,300
Timber and wood . . . . .	.....	1,04,500	8,590 cwts.	1,21,650
Tobacco	5,319 cwts.	15,750	300 "	16,150
Wool	450 "	25,900	80 bundles	24,300
Woollen goods	76 bundles	96,810	.....	1,14,070
Other articles . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	48,59,120	42,33,220
Specie	10,55,000	11,98,600
GRAND TOTAL	59,14,120	54,31,220

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"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [١٦٤ ظ] (٥٥/٣٤)

34 ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 20.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Bahrain to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1891.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	43,69,990	34,78,500	27,19,960	34,56,990
Turkey	13,98,120	18,17,510	22,52,760	10,42,700
Muscat and Dependencies	63,900	91,500	1,47,900	47,400
Maritime States on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf	2,11,650	2,28,080	1,66,000	3,23,500
Persian ports and Mekran	3,05,180	1,52,940	5,34,860	5,25,830
Zanzibar	18,800	20,800	20,640	35,300
TOTAL	63,67,640	57,89,330	59,14,120	54,31,220

TABLE No. 21.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bahrain in the year 1891.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	40	2,800	36	54,272	76	57,072
Arab	350	12,250	...	...	350	12,250
Turkish	260	9,100	...	...	260	9,100
Persian	140	3,920	...	...	140	3,920
Muscat	20	700	...	...	20	700
TOTAL	810	23,770	36	54,272	846	83,042
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	725	23,419	38	35,568	763	58,987

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	40	2,800	36	54,272	76	57,072
Arab	330	11,550	...	...	330	11,550
Turkish	240	8,400	...	...	240	8,400
Persian	140	3,920	...	...	140	3,920
Muscat	20	700	...	...	20	700
TOTAL	770	27,370	36	54,272	806	81,642
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	658	22,263	38	35,568	696	57,831



**"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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TABLE No. 22.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals, living	570	10,000	{ 250 donkeys. 200 camels. 20 horses. }	21,600
Coffee	405 cwts.	20,250	...	...
Grain and pulse	6,000 "	36,000	4,285 cwts.	27,000
Jute, manufactures of	1,500 bales.	15,000	1,000 bales.	10,000
Oil	1,000 cwts.	18,000	2,500 casks.	37,500
Pearls . . . . .	...	35,00,000	...	27,00,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	4,900 cwts.	20,000	...	19,000
Shells, mother-of-pearl	7,000 "	80,000	5,000 cwts.	60,000
Tobacco	1,500 bdles.	21,000	1,000 bdles.	14,000
Woollen goods (cloaks)	2,000 cloaks.	22,000	1,200 cloaks.	13,000
Other articles . . . . .	...	37,000	...	73,000
TOTAL . . . . .	...	37,79,250	...	29,75,000
Specie . . . . .	...	2,40,000	...	1,85,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	40,19,250	...	31,60,000

TABLE No. 23.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	...	15,000	...	56,000
Canvas (country)	500 cwts.	30,000	700 cwts.	42,000
Cattle	8,000 head.	24,000	6,000 head.	18,000
Coffee	5,250 cwts.	2,36,500	3,000 bags.	2,02,500
Coir and coir-rope	6,000 "	40,000	6,800 cwts.	44,000
Cotton goods	900 bdles.	2,70,000	800 bdles.	2,40,000
Thread and twist	250 cwts.	14,250	300 cwts.	17,000
Cotton	600 "	10,000	...	...
Dates	1,00,000 "	3,00,000	85,700 cwts.	3,00,000
Date juice	2,500 "	12,500	1,600 "	10,000
Drugs and medicines	4,000 "	20,000	...	16,000
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	...	41,000	...	61,000
Grain and pulse	1,50,000 cwts.	8,25,000	1,57,100 cwts.	8,25,000
Mats	50,000 pieces.	25,000	...	20,000
Metal	1,300 cwts.	12,000	1,340 cwts.	12,000
Metals, manufactures of	200 "	10,000	...	...
Oil	10,000 "	1,20,000	...	1,20,000
Pearls . . . . .	...	...	...	20,000
Perfumery . . . . .	...	15,000	...	12,000
Porcelain and chinaware . . . . .	...	10,000	...	...
Provisions . . . . .	...	36,000	...	35,700
Silk	2,000 lb.	12,000	...	10,000
Silk, manufactures of	1,800 pieces.	18,000	1,500 pieces.	15,000
Spices	1,437 cwts.	32,000	1,290 cwts.	36,000
Sugar	7,500 "	1,10,000	6,000 "	1,60,000
Tallow	1,500 "	32,000	1,500 "	30,000
Timber and wood . . . . .	...	80,000	...	64,000
Wool	120 cwts.	12,000	...	...
Woollen goods (carpets, rugs, etc.)	220 pieces.	15,000	...	24,000
Other articles . . . . .	...	1,11,300	...	1,52,650
TOTAL . . . . .	...	24,38,550	...	25,12,850
Specie . . . . .	...	10,00,000	...	7,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	34,38,550	...	32,12,850

R 2



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 24.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf to and from Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	3,000	3,000	3,55,500	4,87,750
Turkey	45,500	61,400	97,500	1,15,400
Muscat and Dependencies	1,86,750	2,34,300	1,36,100	1,72,100
Bahrain	37,000	49,800	30,900	64,600
Persian ports and Mekran	37,46,000	28,09,800	28,04,550	23,49,500
Zanzibar	1,000	1,700	14,000	13,500
TOTAL	40,19,250	31,60,000	34,38,550	32,02,850

TABLE No. 25.

Return of Shipping at the Port of the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1891.

ENTERED.

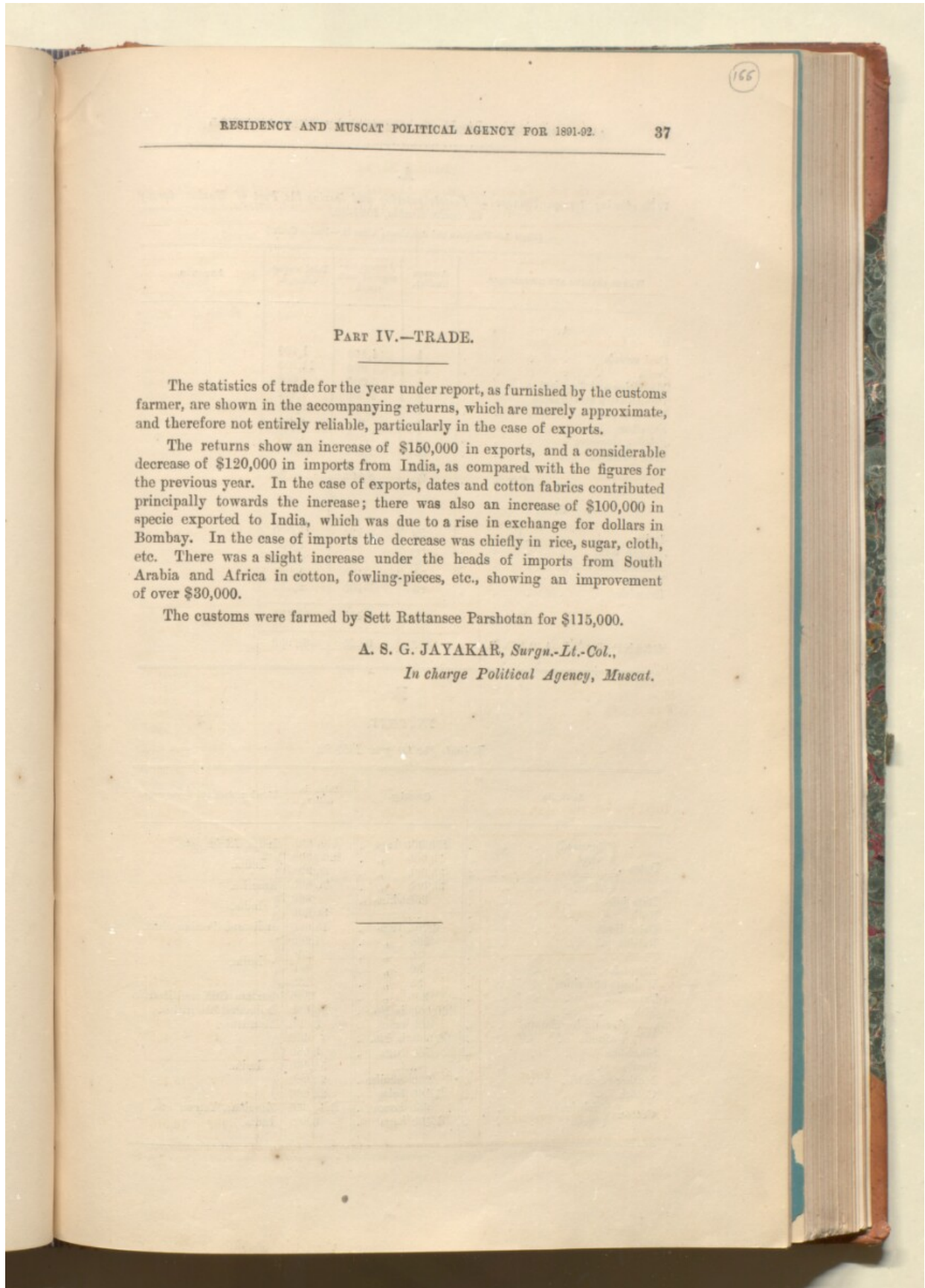
NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	120	4,800	...	...	120	4,800
Persian	300	5,100	...	...	300	5,100
Muscat	350	5,250	...	...	350	5,250
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Others	100	1,000	...	...	100	1,000
TOTAL	880	16,350	...	...	880	16,350
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	808	16,260	...	...	808	16,260

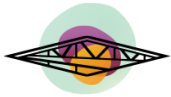
CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
British	120	4,800	...	...	120	4,800
Persian	300	5,100	...	...	300	5,100
Muscat	350	5,250	...	...	350	5,250
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Others	40	400	...	...	40	400
TOTAL	820	15,750	820	15,750
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	783	16,010	783	16,010



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

A.

Table showing Average Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muskat during the twelve months, 1891-92.

[Class A.—European and American; Class B.—Native Craft.]

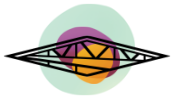
WHERE TRADING AND DESCRIPTION.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	REMARKS.
A.				
Coal vessels	1	1,400	1,400	
India	13	900	11,700	
Mauritius and Bourbon	1	600	600	
Persian Gulf and Basrah	6	1,200	7,200	
Red Sea ports	3	1,000	3,000	
Zanzibar	3	900	2,700	
London steamers	1	1,500	1,500	
Mail steamers	62	1,800	80,600	
TOTAL	90	8,800	108,700	
B.				
India	150	100	15,000	
Persian Gulf	40	75	3,000	
Mekran Coast	60	50	4,000	
Yemen	18	100	1,800	
Zanzibar	24	100	2,400	
TOTAL	312	425	26,200	
GRAND TOTAL A. AND B.	402	9,225	134,900	

B.

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1891-92.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Dates { (pressed)	100,000 bags	150,000	India, Africa, etc.
{ (dry)	70,000 "	250,000	India.
{ (black)	30,000 "	65,000	America.
{ (Fard)	35,000 "	70,000	India.
Date juice	350 skins	800	India.
Fruit . . . . .	.....	30,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Dried limes	1,200 bags	18,000	
Raisins	200 "	1,200	
Plums	10 "	200	India.
Almonds	50 "	400	
Walnuts and skins	35 "	130	
Tamarind	350 "	800	Persian Gulf and Basrah.
Fish	120,000 in No.	18,000	India and Mauritius.
Fish { small, for manure	400 bahrs	3,600	Mauritius.
{ sounds	2,000 in No.	400	
Sharkfins	750 bags	3,000	India.
Pearls . . . . .	.....	50,000	
Mother-of-pearl	200 candies	20,000	
Cotton	1,100 bales	22,000	
Cotton { fabrics	350 boxes	1,40,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, etc.
{ seeds	1,400 bags	8,000	India.



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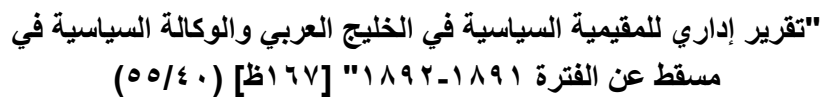
RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.				39
EXPORTS—contd.				
Estimate for the year 1891-92—continued.				
ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.	
Rose { leave	100 bags	500	} India, Africa, etc.	
water	400 karbs	400		
Pomegranate skins and seeds	30 bags	150	India.	
Henna	200	800	Persian Gulf and Basrah.	
Opium	5 chests	2,500	Zanzibar.	
Wheat	4,000 bags	12,000	India and Mauritius.	
Rice	10,000 "	45,000	Persian Gulf.	
Jowaree	1,200 "	2,500	Mekran and Yemen.	
Ghee	250 skins	4,000	India.	
Sugar	300 bags	3,000	Persian Gulf.	
Salt	1,200 bahrs	70,000	India and Zanzibar.	
Red ochre	50 "	150	India.	
Madder	10 bags	50	India and Oman.	
Assafetida	5 skins	100	India.	
Garlic	100 bags	250	Zanzibar.	
Musk	35 bottles	2,000	} Persian Gulf.	
Alces wood	17 boxes	4,000		
Incense	100 "	1,200	} India.	
Shunna	200 bags	800		
Alces	1,000 skins	6,000	India and Persian Gulf.	
Senna leaves	100 bags	200	Persian Gulf.	
Dragon's blood	200 casks	1,000	Jeddah.	
Budrbud	300 bags	1,000	Basrah.	
Goat's hair	125 "	700	India, Mauritius, etc.	
Hulwah	250 boxes	3,800	India and Mauritius.	
Otto of roses	2 "	400	Red Sea Ports.	
Canvas, Arabian	600 roll	3,000	Persian Gulf.	
Rafters	600 scores	2,500	India and Mauritius.	
Donkeys	200 No.	4,000	} Persian Gulf.	
Oil, kerosine	1,500 boxes	3,000		
Cloves	150 bags	1,100	India.	
American cloth	110 bales	7,000	} Persian Gulf.	
Wool	100 "	1,000		
Rifles	200 boxes	20,000	} Persian Gulf.	
Paper	6 "	150		
Mat bags	1,200 bundles	2,500		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	30,000		
TOTAL	.....	10,83,280		
Specie	.....	5,00,000		
GRAND TOTAL	.....	15,83,280		

C.

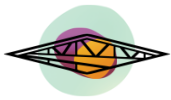
IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1891-92.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Rice, { Bengal	1,40,000 bags	600,000	
	Malabar	500 moorahs	1,400	
	Red	250 bags	650	
	Table	2,000 "	10,000	
	Wheat	800 "	2,500	
	Bajree	25 "	70	
	Jowaree	3,000 "	7,000	
	Dhall	150 "	900	

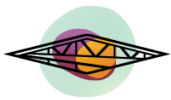


INDIA—continued.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92. 41				
IMPORTS—contd.				
Estimate for the year 1891-92—continued.				
From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA—contd.	Gram	200 bags .	800	
	Ghee	100 tins .	700	
	Cummin seed	1,100 bags .	9,000	
	Coriander	100 " .	200	
	Garlic	50 " .	100	
	Salamoniac	5 boxes .	200	
	Hyacinth	3 " .	100	
	Caraway seed	4 bags .	12	
	Hides	150 bundles .	2,500	
	Pewter-ware	5 boxes .	150	
	Tallow	100 dubbas .	400	
	Boxes, empty, dealwood . . . . .	...	3,500	
	Saltpetre	90 boxes .	600	
	Sundries . . . . .	...	17,000	
	Toys and Fancy work . . . . .	...	2,000	
	TOTAL	...	12,43,582	
	Specie	...	75,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	13,18,582	
PERSIAN GULF, BUSHORAH AND MEKRAH COAST.	Dates { (pressed)	3,000 bags .	6,000	
	(dry)	150 " .	800	
	Wheat	6,000 " .	19,000	
	Jowaree	2,000 " .	4,000	
	Balee	1,500 " .	3,000	
	Moong	400 " .	1,500	
	Rice	300 " .	900	
	French beans	150 " .	500	
	Ghee	3,600 dubbas .	36,000	
	Almonds	70 bags .	550	
	Walnuts	40 " .	300	
	Pistachio nuts	10 " .	120	
	Figs	15 " .	110	
	Plums	15 " .	300	
	Raisins	300 " .	1,800	
	Cotton	1,500 bales .	9,000	
	Carpets and rugs	25 bundles .	3,500	
	Silk, { raw	8 " .	4,000	
	goods	20 " .	9,000	
	Canvas	170 rolls .	850	
	Skins	15 bundles .	250	
	Goat's hair	200 bags .	1,000	
	Salt	13,000 bahrs .	50,000	
	Red ochre	200 " .	600	
	Sulphur	20 casks .	300	
	Saltpetre	40 boxes .	350	
	Lime	2,500 bahrs .	4,000	
	Assafetida	8 skins .	300	
	Madder	15 bags .	150	
	Myrtle leaves	300 " .	900	
	Indian-corn	200 " .	500	
	Rose-water	1,000 karbas .	1,100	
	Pomegranate skins	35 bags .	150	
	Pearls . . . . .	.....	60,000	
	Mother-of-pearl	220 candies .	20,000	
	Budrbud	400 bags .	1,200	
	Opium	7 chests .	3,000	
	Dyes	20 casks .	120	
	Yellow wood	6 bags .	200	
	Mat bags	4,000 bundles .	6,000	
	Saffron	30 boxes .	4,500	
	Gram	600 bags .	2,500	
	Vinegar	100 karbas .	80	



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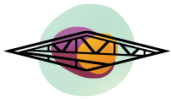
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

IMPORTS—contd.

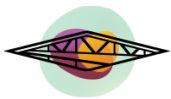
Estimate for the year 1891-92—continued.

From	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
PERSIAN GULF, BASRAH, AND MERRAN Coast—contd.	Tobacco	300 bags	4,000	
	Cloaks	6 bundles	400	
	Hair combs	25 boxes	350	
	Wool	200 bales	2,000	
	Twist	80 "	3,000	
	Sharkfins	800 bags	2,000	
	Fishmaws	2,500 in number	500	
	Prawns	25 bags	800	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton stuff, matting, raw cotton, etc.	.....	30,000	
	TOTAL	.....	3,01,980	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Specie . . . . .	.....	25,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	3,26,980	
	Coffee	350 bags	12,000	
	Sugar-loaf	100 boxes	1,200	
	Indian-corn	100 bags	200	
	Jowaree	300 "	1,000	
	Cocconuts	70,000 in number	1,300	
	Chintz	6 boxes	500	
	Cotton goods	400 bales	25,000	
	Paper	10 boxes	300	
UNITED STATES, MAURITIA, AND SINGAPORE.	Cloves	100 bags	800	
	Wood rafters	700 scores	3,000	
	Fowling-pieces	220 boxes	24,000	
	Frankincense	150 "	2,000	
	Amber	12 "	600	
	Civet	40 horns	2,500	
	Dragon's blood	300 casks	1,500	
	Arabian gum	5 bags	100	
	Wild cypress seed	250 skins	10,000	
	Otto of roses	2 boxes	350	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Shunna	300 bags	1,200	
	Gum	10 "	120	
	Senna leaves	120 "	250	
	Aloes	1,100 skins	6,000	
	Soap	20 boxes	100	
	Mother-of-pearl	100 candies	9,000	
	Pearls . . . . .	.....	35,000	
	Cotton	100 bags	500	
	Hides	2 dundles	150	
	Fez red caps	2 boxes	100	
UNITED STATES, MAURITIA, AND SINGAPORE.	Candles	100 "	350	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for native craft, empty boxes, etc.	.....	20,000	
	TOTAL	.....	1,59,120	
	Specie . . . . .	.....	30,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,89,120	
	Boxes shoos	8,000 bundles	2,000	
	Wax paper	20 boxes	300	
	Rum	10 casks	250	
	Sugar	1,500 bags	14,000	
	TOTAL	16,550	
	Specie	15,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	31,550	



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.				43
IMPORTS—contd.				
Estimate for the year—concluded.				
ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.	
TOTAL IMPORTS.				
From India	.....	1,318,582		
" Persian Gulf, Basrah, and Mekran Coast.	.....	326,980		
" South Arabia and Africa	.....	189,120		
" United States, Mauritius, and Singapore.	.....	31,550		
TOTAL	.....	1,865,232		
D.				
Contrasted Statement showing the Number of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat.				
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.				
[Class A—European and American; Class B—Native Craft.]				
CLASS.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
A				
Coal vessels	3	1	...	2
India	12	13	1	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	4	1	...	3
Persian Gulf and Basrah	10	6	...	4
Red Sea Ports	3	3	...	...
Zanzibar	3	3	...	...
London steamers . . . . .	...	1	1	...
Mail steamers	61	62	1	...
TOTAL	96	90	3	9
B				
India	170	150	...	20
Persian Gulf	45	40	...	5
Mekran	85	80	...	5
Yemen	20	18	...	2
Zanzibar	20	24	4	...
TOTAL	340	312	4	32
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	436	402	7	41
E.				
Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.				
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.				
ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
Dates { (pressed)	\$ 180,000	\$ 150,000	\$...	\$ 30,000
{ (dry)	180,000	250,000	70,000	...
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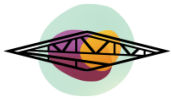
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.—contd.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dates { (black)	60,000	65,000	5,000	...
{ (Fard)	70,000	70,000	...	...
Date juice	700	800	100	...
Fruit	25,000	30,000	5,000	...
Dried limes	18,000	18,000	...	...
Raisins	1,800	1,200	...	600
Plums	300	200	...	100
Almonds	500	400	...	100
Walnuts and skins	150	130	...	20
Tamarind	700	800	100	...
Fish	23,000	18,000	...	5,000
Fish, small, for manure	1,500	3,600	2,100	...
Fish sounds	800	400	...	400
Sharkfins	3,000	3,000	...	...
Pearls	60,000	50,000	...	10,000
Mother-o'-pearl	14,000	20,000	6,000	...
Cotton	21,000	22,000	1,000	...
Cotton { fabrics	120,000	140,000	20,000	...
{ seeds	3,000	3,000	...	...
Rose { leaves	400	500	100	...
{ water	500	400	...	100
Pomegranate skins and seeds	150	150	...	...
Henna	800	800	...	...
Opium	4,000	2,500	...	1,500
Wheat	9,000	12,000	3,000	...
Rice	70,000	45,000	...	25,000
Jowaree	2,000	2,500	500	...
Ghee	3,500	4,000	500	...
Sugar	3,500	3,000	...	500
Salt	70,000	70,000	...	...
Red ochre	250	150	...	100
Madder	100	50	...	50
Assafotida	100	100	...	...
Garlic	200	250	50	...
Musk	2,000	2,000	...	...
Aloes wood	4,000	4,000	...	...
Incense	1,000	1,200	200	...
Shunna	500	800	300	...
Aloes	3,000	6,000	3,000	...
Senna leaves	90	200	110	...
Dragon's blood	1,200	1,000	...	200
Budbud	2,400	1,000	...	1,400
Goat's hair	600	700	100	...
Hulwah	4,500	3,800	...	700
Otto of roses	500	400	...	100
Canvas, Arabian	2,500	3,000	500	...
Rafters	2,500	2,500	...	...
Donkeys	7,000	4,000	...	3,000
Oil, kerosine	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
Cloves	800	1,100	300	...
American cloth	10,000	7,000	...	3,000
Wool	1,000	1,000	...	...
Rifles	10,000	20,000	10,000	...
Paper	150	150	...	...
Mat bags	2,000	2,500	500	...
Miscellaneous	25,000	30,000	5,000	...
TOTAL	1,032,690	1,083,280	133,460	82,870
Specie	400,000	500,000	100,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,432,690	1,583,280	233,460	82,870



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

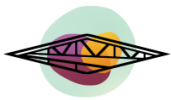
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F.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$
India.	Rice, { Bengal	671,100	600,000	...	71,100
	Malabar	1,200	1,400	200	...
	red	560	650	150	...
	table	12,000	10,000	...	2,000
	Wheat	2,030	2,500	470	...
	Bajri	50	70	20	...
	Jowari	10,800	7,000	...	3,800
	Dhall	1,030	900	...	130
	Sugar	59,050	45,000	...	14,050
	Sugarcandy	1,300	1,000	...	300
	Jaggri	170	150	...	20
	Coffee	51,400	55,000	3,600	...
	Tea	60	70	10	...
	Pepper	6,300	3,500	...	2,800
	Turmeric	4,100	3,500	...	600
	Cardamoms	3,400	3,000	...	400
	Cinamon	4,580	4,000	...	580
	Ginger, dry	45	50	5	...
	Nutmegs	200	200	...	...
	Betel-nuts	220	250	30	...
	Cocoanuts, { fresh	1,820	1,500	...	320
	dry	650	600	...	50
	Tamarind	300	1,500	1,200	...
	Monkeynuts	1,950	2,000	50	...
	Musk	3,100	3,600	500	...
	Aloe wood	3,200	4,000	800	...
	Frankincense	1,200	4,000	2,800	...
	Sandalwood chips	700	700	...	...
	Camphor	200	250	50	...
	Gooracco	300	400	100	...
	Cotton, { damaged	450	600	150	...
	cloth	222,000	200,000	...	22,000
	blue	40,000	40,500	500	...
	Turkey red	21,000	20,000	...	1,000
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	1,500	1,500	...	...
	Chintz	7,000	8,000	1,000	...
	Twist	50,000	45,000	...	5,000
	Cotton yarns	1,600	1,400	...	200
	Broadcloth	300	400	100	...
	Shawls and loongies	550	600	50	...
	Silk	35,500	36,000	500	...
	Silk goods	6,800	6,000	...	800
	Gold thread	1,400	1,200	...	200
	Hemp	125	150	25	...
	Twine	150	200	50	...
	Gunnies	5,600	7,000	1,400	...
	Rope, coir	750	700	...	50
	Copper	7,350	7,000	...	350
	Tin and lead	1,000	3,600	2,000	...
	Steel	150	2,000	1,850	...
	Brass	600	500	...	100
	Ironware	1,900	200	...	1,700
	Dyes	400	600	200	...
	Indigo	150	200	50	...
	Oil, { sweet and cocoanuts	39,200	32,000	...	7,200
	herosine	16,500	14,000	...	2,500
	Candles	300	300
	Oil seeds	100	100



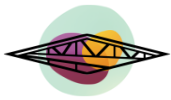
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-22.	Decrease in 1891-02.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$
INDIA—continued.	Ganja (flax seeds)	200	270	70	...
	Sulphur	400	500	100	...
	Lucifer matches	2,000	2,200	200	...
	Fireworks	150	200	50	...
	Purwass	15	100	85	...
	Saffron	1,300	1,200	...	100
	Alum	120	150	30	...
	Wood	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Wines, spirits, liquors, etc.	2,800	3,500	700	...
	Tar	80	100	20	...
	Paper	550	600	50	...
	Crockery	3,500	3,000	...	500
	Soda	50	60	10	...
	Flour	4,900	5,500	600	...
	Gram	1,000	800	...	200
	Ghee	...	700	700	...
	Cummin seed	9,300	9,000	...	300
	Coriander	100	200	100	...
	Garlic	80	100	20	...
	Salamoniac	150	200	50	...
	Hyacinth	15	100	85	...
	Caraway seed	10	12	2	...
	Hides	1,700	2,500	800	...
	Pewter-ware	60	150	90	...
	Tallow	300	400	100	...
	Saltpetre	500	600	100	...
	Boxes, empty, dealwood	4,000	3,500	...	500
	Toys and fancy works	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Miscellaneous articles, such as ent- lery, preserves, oilmanstores, etc.	15,000	17,000	2,000	...
TOTAL		1,358,610	1,243,582	24,322	139,350
Specie		80,000	75,000	...	5,000
GRAND TOTAL		1,438,610	1,318,582	24,322	144,350
PERSIAN GULF, BASHAH, AND MEERAN COAST.	Dates { (pressed)	6,100	6,000	...	100
	{ (dry)	1,000	800	...	200
	Wheat	17,500	19,000	1,500	...
	Jowari	4,000	4,000	...	...
	Barley	3,100	3,000	...	100
	Moong	1,700	1,500	...	200
	Rice	900	900	...	...
	French beans	600	500	...	100
	Ghee	40,000	36,000	...	4,000
	Almonds	450	550	100	...
	Walnuts	300	300	...	...
	Pistachio nuts	150	120	...	30
	Figs	100	110	10	...
	Plums	700	300	...	400
	Raisins	120	1,800	1,680	...
	Cotton	9,700	9,000	...	700
	Carpets and rugs	4,000	3,500	...	500
	Silk, { raw	4,000	4,000
	{ goods	11,300	9,000	...	2,300
	Canvas	700	850	150	...
	Skins	200	250	50	...



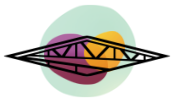
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat--contd.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$
PERSIAN GULF, BASHAH AND MERRAN COAST.	Goat's hair	250	1,000	750	...
	Salt	37,500	50,000	12,500	...
	Red ochre	800	600	300	...
	Sulphur	350	300	...	50
	Saltpetre	300	350	50	...
	Lime	4,500	4,000	...	500
	Assafetida	300	300	...	...
	Madder	130	150	20	...
	Myrtle leaves	820	900	80	...
	Indian-corn	480	500	20	...
	Rose-water	2,280	1,100	...	1,180
	Pomegranate skins	160	150	...	10
	Pearls	70,000	60,000	...	10,000
	Mother-o'-pearl	11,000	20,000	9,000	...
	Budbud	1,700	1,200	...	500
	Opium	4,800	3,000	...	1,800
	Dyes	100	120	20	...
	Yellow wood	200	200	...	...
	Mat bags	5,500	6,000	500	...
	Saffron	4,800	4,500	...	300
	Gram	2,500	2,500	...	...
	Vinegar	180	80	...	100
	Tobacco	4,100	4,000	...	100
	Cloaks	500	400	...	100
	Hair combs	300	350	50	...
	Wool	2,700	2,000	...	700
	Twist	3,100	3,000	...	100
	Shark fins	2,300	2,500	200	...
	Fish maws	2,800	500	...	2,300
	Prawns	800	800	...	...
	Limes, dry	5,100	...	...	5,100
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cot- ton stuff, raw cotton, matting, etc.	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
	TOTAL	311,470	301,980	26,980	36,470
	Specie	30,000	25,000	...	5,000
	GRAND TOTAL	341,470	326,980	26,980	41,470
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	14,800	12,000	...	2,800
	Sugar . . . . .	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Sugar loaf	1,600	200	...	1,400
	Jowaree	900	1,000	100	...
	Cocoanuts	1,500	1,300	...	200
	Chintz	500	500	...	...
	Cotton goods	12,400	25,000	12,600	...
	Paper	250	300	50	...
	Cloves	600	800	200	...
	Wood rafters	1,600	3,000	1,400	...
	Fowling pieces	3,600	24,000	20,400	...
	Frankincense	2,400	2,000	...	400
	Amber	200	600	400	...
	Civets	1,350	2,500	1,150	...
	Dragon's blood	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Arabian gun	140	100	...	40
	Wild cypress seed	10,000	10,000	...



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA —contd.	Otto of roses	1,400	350	...	1,050
	Shunna	900	1,200	300	...
	Gum	100	120	20	...
	Senna leaves	200	250	50	...
	Aloes	11,000	6,000	...	5,000
	Soap	50	100	50	...
	Mother-of-pearl	4,300	9,000	4,700	...
	Pearls	40,000	35,000	...	5,000
	Cotton	100	500	400	...
	Hides	100	150	50	...
	Fez red caps . . . . .	...	100	100	...
	Candles	350	350	...	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as raf- ters, wood, etc.	20,000	20,000	...	...
	TOTAL	122,340	159,120	53,170	16,390
	Specie	40,000	30,000	...	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL	162,340	189,120	53,170	26,390
UNITED STATES, MAURITIUS, AND SINGAPORE.	Boxes shoofs	1,500	2,000	500	...
	Wax paper	250	300	50	...
	Rum	500	250	...	250
	Sugar	13,600	14,000	400	...
	TOTAL	15,850	16,550	950	250
	Specie	25,000	15,000	...	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL	40,850	31,550	950	10,250
TOTAL IMPORTS					
From India	Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast	1,438,610	1,318,582	...	120,028
	South Arabia and Africa	341,470	326,980	...	14,490
	United States, Mauritius, and Singapore	162,340	189,120	26,780	...
		40,850	31,550	...	9,300
	TOTAL	1,983,270	1,866,232	26,780	143,818

MUSCAT;
The 14th May 1892.

A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
In charge Political Agency, Muscat.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH FOR THE
YEAR 1891.

TRADE.

During 1891 there was an increase of shipments of wheat from Mohammerah; but a large amount of the Karun produce was conveyed to Bussorah (wheat, barley, and wool) of which no account is obtainable.

The oil-seed crop appears to have been exported by the Jerrahi river.

By native craft a large amount of dates were exported to India and about a hundred tons were packed in boxes and sent to Bussorah. Only statistics of articles imported and exported by vessels under the British flag are obtainable; in addition some seven hundred cases of Batoum kerosine oil came from Bussorah by "billam" (canoe), and some miscellaneous articles for petty traders by coasting boats from Bushire.

In October the Persian Government arranged that goods imported by sea-going steamers should be transhipped to the river steamers in bond and arrangements have been made for issue of through bills of lading to the ports on the Karun by the companies whose steamers call at Mohammerrah.

Of the imports about one quarter is consumed locally; the remainder is about equally divided between Dizful (with places beyond) by caravan, Shustar by steamer, and Koweit by native coasting craft.

The town contains about two hundred and fifty shops of all sorts, of which the average monthly consumption is as follows:—

Khuzistan Produce.

	s.	d.	
Rice, 7½ tons at	5	6	} a hundredweight.
Wheat, 15 tons at	4	6	
Tobacco 7½ cwt.			
Silk cloth, 500 yards at	1	1½	a yard.
Linen for women's head-dress; 2,000 yards at	5	6	per 7 yards.

Imported Goods.

Piece goods 60 bales. These are chiefly cheap kinds of Manchester shirting selling at about 6s. 8d. a piece, and chintzes at 7s. 3d. and kerchiefs for Arab head-dress.

	£	s	d.	
French loaf sugar, 12 cases at	1	13	4	} a case.
Batoum oil, 60 cases at	0	6	0	

The exports of specie are large and no business in bills is done locally; there is therefore no rate of exchange with Great Britain. The accompanying returns are calculated at 36 krans to the pound sterling.

The Indian rupee is current at two-and-a-half krans, and the Turkish lira at rates varying from thirty-and-a-half to thirty-three krans.

Tables of principal articles of import and export are attached.

SHIPPING.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers called weekly with mails and cargo, both on the way up and down the Shat-el-Arab. The Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company's steamers called on



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way down only for the first five months, but since early in June both ways about once in three weeks. Direct steamers from Europe called on way up river on three occasions and on way out of river on two occasions; but grain was sent outside the bar of the Shat-el-Arab in lighters for shipment.

Coasting vessels from neighbouring Persian ports and from Koweit called frequently, and during the date shipping season many native craft from India, Muscat, Zanzibar, and Arab ports called.

No returns available of vessels not under British colours.

The Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company run a steamer fortnightly to Bunder Naseri (Ahwas) on the Karun, in connection with a Persian steamer running thence to Shushter. The Governor of Mohammerah also runs a fortnightly steamer to the same port in connection with the Naseri Company at Ahwaz. The native steamers carry about four-fifths of the cargo, in spite of greater advantages offered by British vessels. There are about sixty passengers each way monthly, the majority of whom travel by British steamers.

AGRICULTURE.

The wheat crop on Karun was fairly good, giving a return of about fifty fold on amount sown.

The date crop was light in weight from having been cut too early.

The export of wheat from the Upper Karun was prohibited in July and from Mohammerah in November.

POPULATION.

The population of Mohammerah is about 2,300. The merchants and tradesmen are principally Persians. The cultivators are all Arabs.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The telegraph line was completed to Bunder Naseri on the 1st August, opening communication with Shushtar and Dizful. A line is now being constructed from Bushire to Bander Naseri via Behbahan.

At Bander Naseri the Naseri Company completed their tramway and goods are conveyed by it to and from steamers above rapids from and to steamers below rapids.

GENERAL.

In March His Excellency Haki Shehabel-Mulk relieved His Excellency Nizam-es-Sultaneh as Governor of Arabistan and Bakhtiari.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Mohammerah during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.		1891.		1890.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO GREAT BRITAIN	Wheat	1,230 tons	£ 5,997	311 tons	£ 1,274
	Sesame	480 cwts.	195-10	399 cwts.	153
	Wool	184 bales	1,104	...	...
	Carpets	140 "	505-10	...	...
	Dates	...	...	225 tons	2,000
TOTAL		...	7,802	...	3,427
TO INDIA.	Specie	1,71,945 rupees	12,282	not given.	...
	Beans	345 tons	119	...	...
	Barley	1,034 bags	280	...	...
	Dates	1,130 tons	4,479	5,122 tons	25,757
	Bugloss	275 b/dles	110	460 bundles	140
	Horses	200	1,600	465	3,720
	Pearls	...	214	...	...
	Reeds (pens)	180 b/dles	900	320 b/dles.	50
	Rice	75½ tons	500	...	...
	Skins	191 b/dles.	191	...	...
	Wool	895 "	4,475	2,080 bundles	15,757
	Miscellaneous	...	82	...	...
	Wheat	23,124 bags	8,360	...	...
	Sesame	...	...	3,698 cwts.	1,552
	Linseed	...	...	1,106 "	464
	Cotton	...	...	90 "	138
	Mules	...	...	196	1,900
TOTAL		...	33,572	...	49,538
TO PERSIA.	Specie	120,890 krans	3,358	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	146	...	...
TOTAL		...	3,504	...	...
TO MUSCAT.	Animals (for Mauritius)	36	298	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	160	...	...
TOTAL		...	458	...	...
GROSS TOTAL		...	45,336	...	52,065

NOTE.—Specie return incomplete. Dates 1890 included exports by foreign boats.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports to Mohammerah during the year 1891.

ARTICLES.		1891.		1890.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM GREAT BRITAIN.	Sugar	30 bags.	£ 44	...	£ ...
	Coal	462 tons.	900	...	...
TOTAL		...	944	...	...
FROM FRANCE.	Sugar, loaf	500 cases	833-10	...	...
	Attari	148 bags	222	71 bags	140
FROM INDIA.	Alum	87 cases	130	80 cases	121
	Cassia	213 "	195	177 "	270
	Cloth	5 "	275	...	...
	Copper	2,600 sheets	2,500	1,895 sheets	2,340
	Coffee	1,924 bags	13,468	1,616 bags	10,045
	Crockery	137 cases	391
	Cutlery	9 "	144



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مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [١٧٣ظ] (٥٥/٥٢)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Return of Principal Articles of Imports to Mohammerah during the year 1891—contd.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Glassware	150 cases	300	112 bales	848-10
Gunny bags	413 bales	2,891	...	...
Indigo	17 bags	170	...	...
Iron	132,891 bars	33,222	10,523 bars	2,340
Kashmir shawl	8 cases	906	...	...
Matches	54 "	102	37 cases	51
Piecegoods	2,961 bales	51,050	2,585 bales	47,000
	602 bundles	9,300	2,129 bundles	40,000
	127 cases	3,810	300 cases	7,500
	257 bags	2,570	217 bags	743
Pepper	1,063 "	548	975 "	437
Rice	102 cases	105	...	...
Soap	1,856 bags	2,320	2,730 bags	4,330
Sugar	969 cases	1,938	2,976 cases	5,411
Sugar, loaf	36 "	5,142	...	...
Silver coin	304 bundles	962	271 bundles	1,400
Tea	214 slabs	374	...	...
Tin	240 bundles	1,920	53 bundles	1,100
Twist . . . . .	...	1,653	...	1,183
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	137,628	...	1,25,263-10
FROM PERSIAN PORTS. { Henna	298 baskets	298	439 baskets	333
{ Iron safe	48	320	...	...
{ Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	390	...	1,193
TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,008	...	1,526
FROM MUSKAT { Sheetting	10 bales	170	...	...
{ Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	55	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	225	...	...
GROSS TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,40,638-10	...	1,26,789-10

TRADE ON THE RIVER KARUN BY BRITISH VESSELS.

Return of Principal Articles of Import from Ahwaz and Shushter.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Carpets	140 bales	505-10	...	...
Sesame	480 cwts.	195-10	...	...
Piecegoods	234 bales	705
Wheat	12,054 tons.	5,832
Wool	345 bales	2,070
Sundries	706
TOTAL	10,014



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

53

Return of Principal Articles of Export to Ahwaz and Shushter.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper	60 pieces	£ 58-6	66 pieces	£ 80
Dates	200 baskets	50	...	...
Gunny bags	125 bales	875	16 bales	57
Iron	393 bdles	1,184	383 bdles	598
Kerchiefs	331 pieces	82-10	...	...
Piecegoods	60 bales	1,023	350 bales	7,000
Sugar	64 bags	96	350 bags	591
Sugar, loaf	1,022 cases	1,703	968 cases	1,154
Sundries	306 "	918	...	1,763
TOTAL . . . . .	...	5,989-16	...	11,243

Return of Shipping at the Port of Mohammerah in the year 1891.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British, { with cargo	1	1,315	67	60,748	80	61,063
{ without cargo	12	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	Unknown	...	None.	...	...	...
<i>River Steamers from Bander Naseri (Ahwaz).</i>						
British . . . . .	...	...	23	3,880	23	3,880
Persian (excluding trips as Gov- ernment yachts). . . . .	...	...	21	1,068	21	1,068
TOTAL RIVER . . . . .	...	...	...	...	44	4,948
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

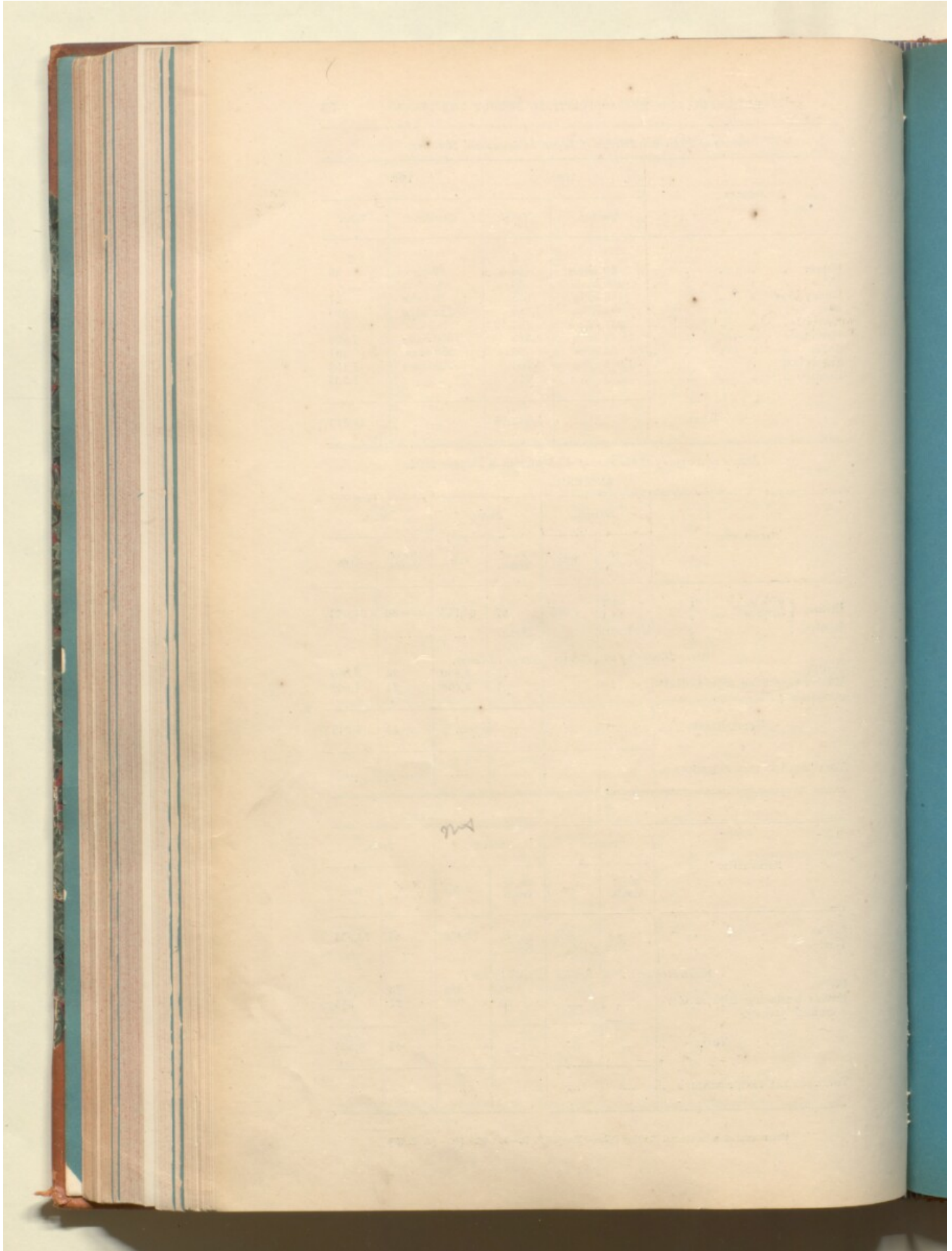
CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	13	1,315	70	72,650	83	73,965
Foreign	Not given.	...	None.	...	...	...
<i>River Steamers from Bander Naseri (Ahwaz).</i>						
British . . . . .	...	...	23	3,880	23	3,880
Persian (excluding trips as Gov- ernment yachts).	21	985	21	985
TOTAL	44	4,865
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING

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مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٩١-١٨٩٢" [١٧٥] (٥٥/٥٥)

